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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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8215 四拜禮號五十月五英港香 THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919. 日六十月四

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. 636 PER ANNUM. 日六十月四

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN RISING.

BRITISH TROOPS PUSH FORWARD.

Simla, May 10.

The Afghan position on Friday was as follows:—On the crest of the ridge dividing Landi Kotal from the Plains of Afghanistan, the enemy had small detachments at Ashikhel and Piru Khet, small villages in the British limits near Landi Kotal.

The enemy force is estimated at 4,000 Afghan Infantry, possessing eight guns, with 3,000 tribesmen.

The main Afghan strength is concentrated at Bags and the spurs commanding it. Bags is important owing to its proximity to the springs supplying water to Landi Kotal.

Our advance troops, under General Crocker, pushed forward on the 9th inst. and ejected the Afghans from Ashikhel. An advance was made down the pass west of Landi Kotal. The operation was successful and our casualties slight. Our first objectives were secured and the troops at Landi Kotal are now enabled to cover the concentration of troops operating in the Khyber area.

Aeroplane co-operated effectively, using bombs and Lewis guns on excellent targets.

THE LATE AMIR'S MURDER.

London, April 26.

The Times correspondent at Simla says Nasrullah Khan has been convicted at Kabul for instigating the Amir's murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and an Afghan Colonel the actual murderer, was executed.

VISCOUNT FRENCH'S BOOK.

JOFFRE A SUPREME GREAT LEADER.

London, April 30.

A further instalment of Viscount French's book describes his visit to President Poincare on August 15, 1914, when he found the President most hopeful of the victorious advance of the Allies. President Poincare discoursed playfully in the possibility of the British fighting another Battle of Waterloo. Viscount French says history will rank Marshal Joffre as one of our supreme great leaders. He says he asked Joffre on August 15, as the British Army was posted on the left, or exposed, flank, to place a French Cavalry Division and two Reserve Divisions under his (Viscount French's) orders, but Joffre was unable to do this.

Viscount French says he was not surprised when General Lanrezac turned out to be the most complete example of the Staff College pedant, whose "superior education" had given him little idea of how to conduct war.

Viscount French discloses that he asked for General Plumer to succeed General Grierson in command of the Second Corps and that General Smith-Dorrien was sent out without reference to Viscount French.

SCOTTISH BYE-ELECTION.

ANOTHER LIBERAL VICTORY.

London, April 30.

The Central Aberdeen bye-election, owing to the death of the Coalition Unionist, Mr. Gordon, resulted as follows:—

Major Wood (Liberal)	4,950.
Mr. L. Davidson (Coalition Unionist)	4,764.
Mr. J. F. Duncan (Labour)	3,482.

THE TURF.

London, April 30.

At Epsom, the City and Suburban Plate resulted as follows:—

Royal Bucks	1.
Arion	2.
Dansellon	3.

Thirteen ran; won by a length and a half. Four lengths between second and third.

Betting:—6 to 1 Royal Bucks; 100 to 7 Arion; 5 to 2 Dansellon.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL'S DECISIONS.

London, April 30.

A communique from Paris, dated April 29, says the Supreme Economic Council reports that the Naval Armistice Authorities have removed restrictions on fishing in the Kattegat and have extended the North Sea fishing limits. Steps have been taken to permit the importation of all commodities except war materials in northern neutral countries and Switzerland, and the transportation of foodstuffs from thence to Germany are not restricted. To facilitate commerce and the forwarding of relief supplies the Council has decided to permit shipments of all commodities except munitions through Germany under licence, and also considered the questions of facilitating traffic on the Danube and increasing the coal production in Austria Hungary and Poland.

ALIENS RESTRICTIONS BILL.

London, April 30.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the principles of the Aliens Restrictions Bill were already embodied in Indian legislation, and the Colonies and Protectorates would be invited to adopt the general principles of any legislation adopted at Home, as far as was suitable to their circumstances.

SEBASTOPOL EVACUATED.

London, April 29.

A Paris message says the evacuation of Sebastopol was completed on April 28. All the war material was shipped or destroyed.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

CONDITIONS OF REPATRIATION.

Paris, April 29.

The Special Commission which is studying the question of German war prisoners, of which there are 700,000 still in Allied countries, decided in favour of repatriation of the prisoners, provided capable German workmen were sent to France to reconstruct the devastated regions.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

NATIONAL DEBT MOUNTING UP.

REVENUE EXCEEDS EXPENDITURE

London, April 30.

In the House of Commons the Budget was introduced by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who emphasized the difficulty of the task owing to people now refusing to save or lend money as readily as during the war. On March 31st the National Debt was £7,435,000,000 compared with last year's estimate of £7,380,000,000, and at the outbreak of the war £640,000,000.

The Exchequer issues last year were £333,000,000 below the Estimates.

The estimated daily expenditure was £8,143,000, while the actual was £7,670,000. Taking the period before and since the Armistice, from April 1st to November 9th the daily expenditure had been £7,443,000, and from November 9th it was £6,476,000. The reduction would have been greater but for the expenditure, in connection with demobilisation of £52,000,000 for gratuities and £13,000,000 for unemployment.

The estimated revenue was £842,000,000 and the actual £889,000,000.

The receipts exceeded the Estimates by £47,000,000. Inland Revenue increased under every heading, while Customs and Excise showed a surplus over the Estimates of £14,520,000, of which tea accounted for £2,000,000.

The estimated expenditure for the current year was approximately £1,437,000,000 and the estimated revenue £1,160,000,000 without the new taxes, or £270,000,000 above last year's receipts—(Cheers.)

34.7 per cent. of the total expenditure for the closing fiscal year was provided from revenue and the balance from borrowing. Our position in this respect during the past five years was unequalled by any other belligerent. The National War Bonds provided £386,000,000, and the War Savings Certificates £89,000,000.

The National Debt comprised £6,085,000,000 internal, and £1,350,000,000 external debt. On the asset side were the obligations of the Allies and the Dominions, which amounted on March 31st to £1,739,000,000, of which £171,000,000 was owed by the Dominions and £1,568,000,000 by the Allies. Russia owed £568,000,000, France £434,000,000, Italy £412,500,000, Belgium £36,000,000 and Serbia £18,000,000.

THREE MILLION DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS EMPLOYED.

SCHEME FOR PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT DONATION.

London, April 29.

In the House of Commons, the Labour Minister, in defending the payment of an unemployment donation, pointed out that the million recipients included 350,000 members of the Forces, 108,000 ex-munition workers and 100,000 cotton operatives who became unemployed owing to the blockade. Abuses were inevitable, but he was confident that half the complaints were without foundation. Any frauds discovered would be prosecuted relentlessly.

Since the Armistice, 3,000,000 out of 4,000,000 demobilised soldiers and civilians had been absorbed in industry. This was a remarkable achievement, because it would take years to get from war work to peace work, and also the Central Empires and Russia, which used to take a quarter of our exports, were closed, and China, Japan and New Zealand, which used to take another quarter, were practically cut off by shipping difficulties. Therefore there was no need to despair of the future.

CRYING NEED FOR MEN.

SOLDIERS RECALLED FROM THE LAND.

London, April 29.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the Cabinet had decided to recall to the Army soldiers working on the land, after very careful consideration. Men were most urgently required for special military duties in France, on the Rhine and elsewhere. They were ineligible for demobilisation at present and every effort would be made to meet any consequent inconvenience.

Ireland, Egypt, India, the Army on the Rhine, the Imperial War Graves Commission, the Department of Agriculture were all clamouring for men. He was confronted with extreme difficulties in meeting the manifold needs of the Public Service at present, but certain vital needs must be met.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PROSECUTION OF EX-KAISER.

HOW PRESIDENT WILSON GAVE IN.

London, April 28 (delayed).

The Times' correspondent at Paris states that the Report of the Commission on the Responsibility of the War recommends the trial of all persons for breaches of the customs of war, but does not advise that the acts which provoked the war should be charged against the authors and made a subject of proceedings before a Tribunal.

The Report expresses the opinion that no criminal charges can be made against responsible authorities or individuals, notably the ex-Kaiser, on the special head of breaches of neutrality, but urges that they should be formally condemned by the Peace Conference.

London, April 30 (delayed).

The Daily Express correspondent at Paris says the original Responsibilities Commission reported against the prosecution of the ex-Kaiser, which America and Japan also opposed.

Certain changes were insisted upon by the British delegates on the advice of South African representatives and President Wilson gave way at the last moment. Hence the prosecution of the ex-Kaiser will now be among the conditions of peace.

TO BE TRIED BY FIVE JUDGES.

London, April 30 (delayed).

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Paris, writing on the 28th April, says the report of the War Crimes Commission recommends that the ex-Kaiser be tried by five Judges representing the Great Powers, for offences against International Morality and the Sanctity of Treaties.

The Peace Conference will demand the ex-Kaiser's extradition.

FIGHTING IN HUNGARY.

RUMANIANS TAKE EIGHT TOWNS.

Berne, April 30 (delayed).

A Rumanian communique, dated April 25th, announces the capture on April 20th of eight Hungarian towns, including Grosswardein, and hundreds of prisoners, and several railways. The population everywhere is most friendly.

HUNGARIANS FORCED BACK.

Copenhagen, April 28 (delayed).

A message from Budapest, dated April 27th, admits that the Rumanians, attacking on the northern wing of the Eastern armies, reached Nagykallo, while from the south, they are advancing towards the Theiss bend near Chap. The Czechoslovaks, on the southern front, attacked from Battasysak, in the direction of Szegszard and forced back the Hungarians for some kilometres.

HUNGARY SUES FOR ARMISTICE.

Paris, April 28.

It is reported from a Rumanian source that M. Belakun has made overtures to the Rumanian Headquarters with a view to an armistice.

NEW ANGLO-FRANCO-AMERICAN ALLIANCES.

THE TREATY ALREADY DRAFTED.

London, April 28 (Delayed).

The Echo de Paris says it is believed in well-informed circles that the Treaty of Alliances between France, Great Britain and America has been drafted.

BELGIUM'S FINANCIAL NEEDS.

Paris, April 29.

It is stated in Belgian circles that unless Belgium immediately obtains credit for at least £100,000,000 it will be impossible to save the country from irretrievable disaster. The seriousness of the position was brought to the Premier, M. De la Croix, and other Ministers going to Paris. It is stated that the Belgian delegates emphasised to the Council of Three to-day that unless the credit is granted it will be impossible for the Belgians to sign the Peace Treaty.

AMERICAN POLICY IN THE EAST.

SENATOR LODGE ON SHANTUNG.

Boston, April 28.

Senator Lodge, the Majority Leader in the Senate, in a speech said:—"The Americans should not meddle in European questions. What is of more consequence to Americans than Fiume and Danzig is the fact that the Japanese insist on taking Shantung. This is not in Europe but in Asia, where our interests are comparable to those of the Allies. The Senate should keep a watch on this matter."

(Continued on page 9.)

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6.7-11d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Rain. Barometer—29.76. Temperature 2 p.m.—78. Humidity 2 p.m.—80.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 10.

Silver is quoted at 43d forward and 57½d buyers. The market is firm.

LEST WE FORGET.

The commandant at Tabora was a planter who had formerly been in the German navy. This man had been warned by the German Government on account of his brutality, of which he had been officially convicted. He was once publicly horsewhipped by a German servant, yet he was appointed officer in charge of the prisoners' camp at Tabora. The same plan was followed in the case of the ladies' camp at Kiboriani. The man placed in charge here bore such a character that the local chiefs sent their wives and daughters out of the country. His own wife had committed suicide as a result of his vile conduct, and he was deliberately chosen to take charge of ladies of gentle birth and education. Account of German "frightfulness" by Rev. E. F. Spanton, principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar, who had been a prisoner of the Germans in East Africa, but was released when the Belgians captured Tabora.

DAY BY DAY.

We learn that Commander Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, will officiate as Superintendent of Imports and Exports during the absence on leave of Mr. D. W. Trautman.

Mr. A. J. d'Eca, who recently prosecuted an amah formerly employed by him, adheres to his statement in Court that he did not in any way fear the woman's curses. He says he prosecuted her because he was afraid she would set his house on fire, and for no other reason whatever. The Inspector in charge of the case, in suggesting otherwise, was obviously indulging in a little joke.

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company has had a tremendous draw. On Tuesday night when they staged "Hello Hawaii" the house was packed, and last night, when the performance was repeated, it was absolutely so. This may be partly explained by the very large American community we have in our midst. At any rate, we hear that Mr. Banvard will return to the Colony ere long after the troupe visit Singapore and Penang. To-night "Oh Papa" will be produced.

In relieving a Chinese of a purse containing \$33 in Morrison Street yesterday a pickpocket forgot the fact that he was standing between his victim and an Indian constable. When he turned round to bolt, he found himself face to face with the policeman and was arrested. The outcome of the affair proved to be very unsatisfactory to at least two parties, the pickpocket and his victim. The latter was unhappy because he could not recover his purse, it having been passed on by the thief to a confederate. The thief was arrested for six months' imprisonment for six months' imprisonment.

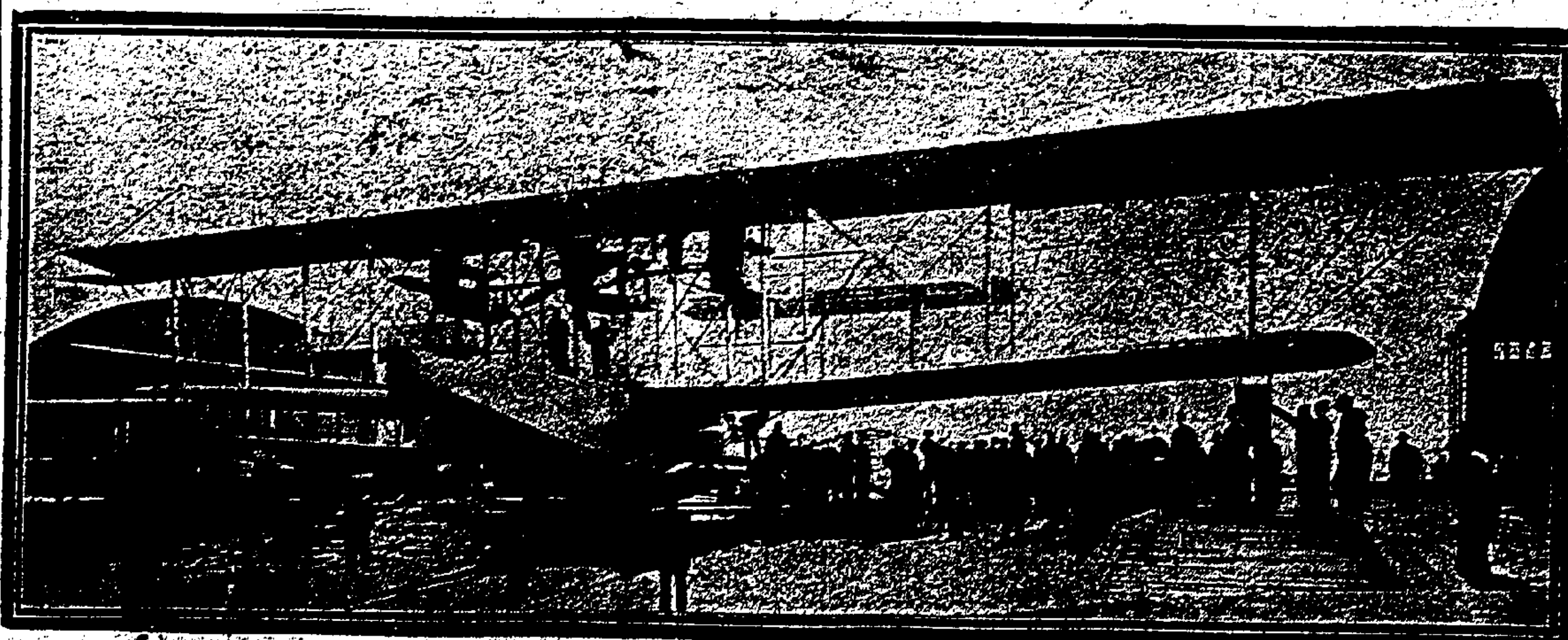


Photo: Tientsin Press.

AMERICA'S LATEST NAVAL SEAPLANE.

The above picture shows one of America's latest and largest naval flying boats. An over-night telegram indicates that one of this type of machine will probably fly the Atlantic.

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ENGLISH WOMEN IN WAR.

GENERAL MAURICE'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Lloyd George once made the memorable statement that the women of England had won the war, and Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, who in this city (says the *New York Evening Post* of March 22) would not be inclined to contradict the assertion. Certainly no tribute to these women seems exaggerated since for the four weary years of the war they not only kept the "home fires burning" but took the place of men in almost every line of work in England, while in France, as the Women's Army Corps, they released men behind the lines for the front.

Although most Americans are familiar with the facts of the remarkable industrial mobilization of the English woman to replace lost man power, although the picture of the girl as a worker in the shipyard or the munition plant, as a bus driver or a freight handler, as a farm labourer or factory worker, has been shown us again and again, yet it is hard to visualize how truly England was a woman's world and by what quiet heroism this same world was maintained in its round of unceasing and vitally important activities.

Reading, for instance, in the British White Book that there was an increase of 1,200,000 women workers employed outside their homes in consequence of the war would not bring the realization of what this meant to the individual as clearly as a single concrete example from one who was there and can say: "Yes, I know; it was like this—"

"I am very glad to speak of the English women during the war," said Sir Frederick, "for it is a subject on which I feel deeply. As one would expect, a few women went into war work for self-advertisement, but they were a small percentage and absolutely negligible in comparison with those women who for the duration of the war seemed to find physical strength and moral courage for the most difficult and disagreeable tasks. I know of women of social position who scrubbed floors on their knees, washed greasy dishes, and performed the frequently unsavoury duties of hospital orderlies for those long years. And, too I had, a neighbour, a girl but twenty-one, the daughter of an admiral, accustomed to all that her social position would naturally bring her of comfort and luxury, who for three years has lived in a little room in London, ready day or night to answer any demand from the Motor Transportation Corps of which she is a member—dressed for three years in leather breeches and boots.

"Yet that is but part of the story, for all this time they were under the strain of a terrible uncertainty—some one near and dear to them was at the front, and letters came slowly and irregularly. To illustrate how universal this strain and anxiety has been for English women, while they were called at the same time to put forth every effort in unaccustomed and exacting work, I will give a personal experience. I ran over from

Paris for a few days before leaving for America. In a company at my mother's house there were fifteen ladies—eleven were widows, four had lost two sons, and four had lost one son.

"Toward the end of 1917, when the need for every possible man was imperative, the Women's Army Corps was formed and met with keen response. These 'Wacs' replaced the typists, clerks, waiters at the canteens, and orderlies in the hospitals in the rear lines, releasing on an average of one man for every one and one-half women. A similar organization for the Royal Naval Service—usually called 'Wrens'—and one for the Air Service were formed as a result of the success of the 'W. A. C's.'

A large number of these women are still with the Army of Occupation and in other parts of the Continent maintaining officers' clubs and doing canteen work."

"Naturally, this recruiting of women for industry has had a great effect on the social life of England," he continued. "It is curious to notice some of these social changes. The domestic servant went into the munition plants during the war and found the freedom, different conditions of work, and larger wages very attractive, so much so that she is unwilling to return to domestic service and people are as unable to get servants as (Sir Frederick's eyes twinkled) you are here in New York. Consequently large houses, because of the service necessary—for example, water, and coals must be carried into each room—are being abandoned for apartments, and there is positively not a flat to be had in London. Families who had five and six servants before the war are doing with one, and it is difficult to predict what will be the outcome when the returning soldier makes the woman less and less necessary in many forms of industry."

So the Englishman's house is no longer his castle, for he is living in apartments, and this alone indicates an enormous change in custom and traditional standards. As a wise man, Sir Frederick would not prophesy about the possibilities of sex antagonism and war in industrial competition, but he said that he had not seen indications as yet of any serious antagonism in the replacement of women workers by the returning men.

"England is still more or less on a war basis," he said; "coal has been extremely scarce, and milk and butter are only obtainable in small quantities. In my family there is a delicate child who needs butter in diet. Although we give him all the household allowance of butter, and apply for an extra ration for him because of his condition, he has scarcely enough for his needs."

"We have been giving our ships for transportation—first you Americans, asked for ships and more ships last year for your troops, and we gave them, and now both your troops and our Colonials cannot get home fast enough, and must still have ships—but it is a question whether people have realized what a deprivation this

GENERAL NEWS.

AERIAL ROUTE INVESTIGATIONS.

General Borton and Captain Ross Smith arrived in Batavia on April 14 by the yacht *Minto* in order to choose landing places. The British Consul General welcomed them while Major Vogelsang of the India Army went on board bringing compliments in the name of the army chief. General Borton will have an audience of the Governor General as soon as possible.

VALUE OF HEALTH.

In America men are realising the money value of health. There is in New York an extension of life corporation. You go to it, and a careful examination is made, as if for an insurance company. The result is sent to your own doctor, and for an annual fee your health is registered, and you are counselled as to the avoidance of any particular strain or as to the need of any special treatment. It is on the Chinese principle, which pays a doctor to keep you well rather than to aid your recovery. Many of the chief men in New York have gained in health by this new idea.

FLOGGING FOR GANG ROBBERS.

A number of new bills about to be introduced in Council, are published in the Singapore *Government Gazette*. The two most important are one dealing with food production, and one dealing with gang-robbers. This latter introduces the punishment of flogging in addition to imprisonment and enacts that in cases of armed gang-robbery or where hurt is caused, the minimum sentence is to be seven years and in addition flogging with a cat-o-nine-tails. In the case of robberies or gang-robberies not attended by such aggravated circumstances, whipping must still be inflicted, but the Judge can order it to be with either cat-o-nine-tails or rattan. It is pointed out that the cat was instrumental in stamping out garroting in England and "razor wounding" in the West Indies, and it is hoped it may be equally effective in stopping armed gang-robbery in Malaya.

SHANGHAI AND THE VICTORY LOAN.

Shanghai's subscription to the U. S. Victory Liberty Loan, which closed on May 7 amounted to nearly G. \$225,000, according to latest figures available. Applications for the largest part of this amount were made through the Asia Banking Corporation, which totalled subscriptions for approximately G. \$150,000 worth of the bonds. G. \$12,800 of this sum came from Hankow. The International Banking Corporation sold the next largest number of bonds, receiving applications amounting to over G. \$80,000 in Shanghai and for G. \$34,450 from Hankow. The closing of the loan evidently took a good many people by surprise for quite a number of belated applications were made immediately afterwards, through the mails and in person. The greater number of requests, however, came from the outports.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Thoresen and their little daughter left Shanghai for Norway by the *Tenyo Maru*. Mr. Thoresen, although comparatively young in years, is one of the oldest residents of Shanghai. He came to China 24 years ago and worked for three years in local honks. He then opened a shipping agency of his own and this firm will continue as heretofore. Mr. Thoresen is closely connected with local enterprises, having acted as director on the boards of several local companies. Mr. Thoresen is a good sportsman and a member of many clubs—a keen hunter, a prizeholder for clay-pigeon and rifle contests, an ex-member of the *Mih-Ho-Loong*, a fine oarsman and an ardent golfer. Mrs. Thoresen will be remembered as a very popular hostess and also for her great success in local benefit and charity concerts. It is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Thoresen are leaving for good and will only pay occasional visits to China. All their friends join in wishing them "Bon voyage."

cutting off of our transportation of foodstuffs has meant for us. It seems marvellous to me here to have actually all the cream one wants on the porridge, and not feel rationed in any way.

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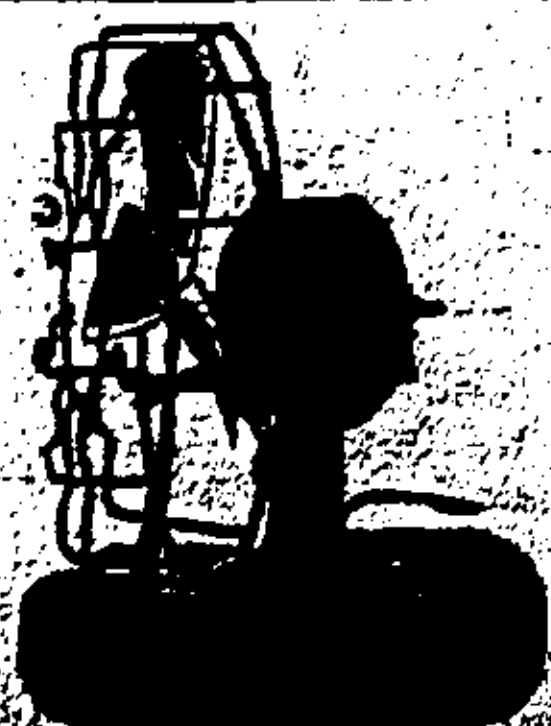
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SUNDAY GAMES.

FAVOURABLE BY DEMOBILISED MEN.

One legacy which the war is likely to leave us, says the *Times* is a much wider indulgence in Sunday athletics. Sunday baseball matches on public grounds became a popular feature in London when American troops began to arrive in England. Now we are getting tennis matches between Manchester and Queen's Club played on Sunday.

As demobilisation of the armies proceeds and more men come home from France the demand for Sunday games will increase. That, at any rate, is the belief of many officers, and it is shared by chaplains who have been at the front. Sunday has been the regular day for football matches among the troops, and English clergy have not only refereed the games, but have taken part in them as players with downright good will and enthusiasm. Thousands of men who are now coming out of the Army, are finding Sunday dull at home. They have learned that attendance at church service in the morning has fitted in very well with football in the afternoon and perhaps a "sing-song" in the evening, and some of them are not inclined to return to a programme which might or might not include attendance at a place of worship, but otherwise consisted of eating, sleeping and loafing about.

Sunday play, of course, has been general in certain games for years, and is on the increase. It is common knowledge that the golf courses around London are more crowded on Sunday than on any other day of the week. Tennis on private lawns, too, is played in every suburb. About the marshes north and east of London there is whippet racing on Sundays. The question now being asked is whether Sunday sports are to be put on a proper footing, and what attitude will the Churches take towards any movement to enable the young men who wish to do so to take part in games or to watch others play them. Labour opinion favours rational recreation on Sunday if it does not involve a seven days working week for anyone engaged in providing the recreation.

THE KAISER'S TRIAL.

A JAPANESE REPORT.

The punishment of the persons responsible for the war, says the *Jiji*, will form an item in the peace terms to be presented by the Allies to the German delegates at the forthcoming conference to discuss the preliminary peace treaty, and it is reported that a final decision has recently been reached on the question by the Allied delegates. It is along the following lines:

1.—The Allied Government shall demand of the Dutch Government the surrender of the ex-Kaiser.

2.—The ex-Kaiser shall be summoned simply as a violator of international morality, not as a criminal offender.

3.—Japan, Britain, America, France, and Italy shall each appoint a delegate to form a special tribunal which shall summon the ex-Kaiser, examine him in connection with his responsibility for the war and determine the method of his punishment.

4.—All procedure connected with the examination of the ex-Kaiser shall be entrusted to the special tribunal.

5.—Those persons, excepting the ex-Kaiser, who are responsible for the war shall be summoned as not only moral but criminal offenders.

6.—The accused to be thus tried shall be granted all facilities for legal defence.

7.—As a point of principle, such accused as have committed illegal acts in a particular country, as for example Belgium, shall be tried by the military court of the country concerned, while those who are guilty of such offences in more than one country shall be tried by an associated military court of those countries.

With regard to the place where the special tribunal to try the ex-Kaiser is to be provided, nothing is definitely decided upon except that one of the Allied cities shall be chosen as its seat.

BELGIAN GIFT TO Y.M.C.A.
The Belgian Government has handed over the Y.M.C.A. at Liege a building standing in twelve acres of park land, for the use of men of the Allied Armies. A military band plays in the park which has a frontage on the river and offers every facility for all kinds of sport.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CROWN COLONIES AND PARLIAMENT.

London, April 28.

At a meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association, Sir John Anderson said the system whereunder important Crown Colonies were not represented in Parliament except by the Colonial Secretary was out of date and must be altered. (Cheers). He suggested that each of the important Crown Colonies should be given the right to elect a representative to the House of Commons. The Crown Colonies had taken an important share in the war and if only for this surely it was time they had some mark of recognition. (Cheers).

FEEDING EUROPE.

London, April 28.

The Food Controller, speaking at Sheffield, said that excluding Germany and Bulgaria nearly twelve thousand tons of foodstuffs were being delivered daily to Europe during March in order to avert starvation, while thousands of tons of foods have been actually delivered to Germany since the relief arrangements completed on 14th March. Moreover during April a hundred thousand tons would be sent to Germany while plans were formulating to systematically feed over a million children in the liberated areas of central and eastern Europe. Furthermore we were largely helping to feed France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Switzerland and Portugal.

A FINNISH SUCCESS.

Helsingfors, April 27.

It is reported that a Finnish force captured the town of Lotinapole, on the White Sea coast, an important strategic junction of roads and the Petrograd-Murmur railway. The Bolshevik torpedo flotilla stationed here would be unable to escape and was doubtless captured. Further Finnish detachments are advancing upon Petroskoi, capital of the province of Olonetz. The Finnish losses in these encounters were five killed and twenty wounded. The Bolshevik casualties totalled several hundreds.

LORD JELlicoe's REPORT TO INDIA.

Simla, April 22.

It is understood that Lord Jellicoe has handed the Viceroy a report on naval affairs in Indian waters for submission to the Admiralty.

KIEFF CAPTURED.

London, April 28.

A telegram from Berne says the Ukrainian Government reports that the Ukrainians captured Kieff. The whole of the peasantry are revolting against the Bolsheviks in western Ukraine.

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GREAT BRITAIN is again able to send us a few of those delicacies that we all have wished for during the last four years. We have received small quantities of the following and are able to sell same at reasonable prices owing to the high exchange.

Roller Or Tongues in tins	\$3. & \$4.50 each
Robinson's Patent Barley & Groats	80 per tin
French Sardines in Oil	\$1.10
Bird's Custard Powder	45
C & B Herrings in Tomato Sauce	75
C & B Yarmouth Bloaters	75
Brand's Essence of Chicken	\$1.25
Brand's Essence of Beef	90
Oxford Sausages in 1/2 lb & 1 lb tins	65, \$1.10
Soups assorted in 1 lb tins	50
Leaf Gelatine in 1 lb pkts	\$2.00 per pkt
Camp Pies for Breakfast or Picnics	85 per tin
Minced Beef for "Pot Luck" dinners	90
Jacob's Cream Crackers	\$1.00
Jacob's High Baked Water Biscuits	\$1.00
C & B Pickles, Mixed and Mustard	90
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Whilst much can be said against the acquisition of Tsingtau by Japan, even as a temporary measure, there is another side of the picture that is rather apt to be overlooked. This concerns China and her insistent demand that the whole of the Kiauchau territory should be handed back to her without delay. We have before mentioned China's lack of ability to maintain anything like a semblance of order within her own territory, and have also alluded to the fact that she took no part whatever in seeking to wrest Tsingtau from the Germans, because at that time she chose to remain a mere onlooker in what was transpiring. We would even go so far as to say that for some very considerable time after war was begun there were grounds for thinking that the Chinese politicians in office were on terms of the utmost friendliness with the Germans, and that it was not until she felt convinced that the Allies would eventually win that China decided to throw in her lot with the Entente. We say these things because they have, in common with other points which we shall cite, a distinct bearing on the question whether China could rightfully expect, or, as she is doing, demand, the retrocession of Kiauchau immediately peace is declared.

When we look at the present state of China, the query almost automatically suggests itself whether, if Kiauchau were at once handed back, the Chinese would be able properly and efficiently to govern it. Only last year, the Allies had to issue two warning notes to China regarding the continuance of internal trouble, whilst we know in what manner the country has been financially assisted by the Entente Powers during the war. At a time when there was the greatest need for unity and harmony, the Chinese problem was always diverting the energies and attention of the Allies, and we fear that it cannot be said that China was ever a really enthusiastic member of the Entente. What she has done could be very quickly told; what she might have done would fill many volumes to enumerate. There was a time during the war when the Allies needed every scrap of metal they could lay their hands on, but in their efforts to obtain ore from China they were obstructed rather than assisted, and we know that, in the South especially, illegal taxes were levied on metal to such an extent that business became almost impossible. And that is only one example of the kind of thing that had to be encountered. The difficulty of obtaining help from the Chinese was also materially increased from the fact that practically every Province became "independent," and the confusion thus created and the obstacles thus raised need no emphasizing. Even now it is difficult for the Peace Conference to deal with China, because of conflicting interests, each claiming the right to represent the people. Besides the Kiauchau question, a great deal of fuss has been made by certain sections of the Chinese over the Secret Treaties with Japan. But who are to blame for these? Are we to put the whole onus on the "Japanese"? If there were no political rogues and official "squeeze-takers" amongst the Chinese, could these agreements ever have been concluded? Obviously they could not.

The Chinese are once again appealing to the Entente for justice. But, in face of the facts quoted above, do they necessarily deserve all the sympathy and assistance that they demand? European nations have ever been coming to the help of China through her inability to look after her own country. Of the few paying Departments which China has, the principal two—the Customs and the Salt Gabelle—are run by foreigners. Does China always expect foreign nations to come to her aid whilst she is for ever showing that she cannot keep her own house in order? Even for her food supplies she is dependent on imports. Yet, after all the help that has been given her, she raises a storm of protest because other nations cannot assure her the possession of territory which she lost through her own misdeeds and which she has never attempted to win back. In saying these things, we do not mean to imply that Japan has a right to Kiauchau, far from it. But we want to point the moral that those who deserve help who help themselves. A far better solution might have been to internationalise the territory for the time being. But we are not concerned with that point now. The lesson that China should glean from what has happened is that she must pull herself together and show some sign of unity and real national spirit. The boycott appears to be the only kind of organised effort of which China is capable, and even in this we are not convinced that selfish gain would not induce many of the Chinese to break their bond. But that is a matter about which, in the present case, we had better wait and see.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE UNEXPECTED.

There is no denying that the news from Afghanistan and the sudden hostility of the Amir against the British in declaring war on India is disquieting. The event is one which few prophets in India would have prophesied. Amanulla Khan, third son of the late Amir, succeeded to the throne of Afghanistan by a strange sequence of events. He is a young man of 26 or 27, has never been outside Afghanistan, is reputed to have an active brain and a keen intelligence and has been educated in the country. The late Amir Habibulla Khan was a staunch friend of Great Britain, and his loss is at present reflected in the chaotic state of the country. The history of the murder of the Amir Habibulla Khan is shortly this:—In February His Majesty the Amir went on a shooting expedition to a place near Laghman camp not far from Jellalabad, taking with him, according to exalted custom, officials, including his brother Nasrulla Khan and Nadir Shah, the Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army. The party was encamped in one of the Amir's gardens where there was no cause for apprehension, though the usual steps were taken to protect His Majesty. The Royal tent was guarded by sentries, but in spite of that precaution one Ahmed Shah, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, was able to enter the tent at night and to blow out the brains of the Amir with a revolver. The series of events which followed is hardly rivalled by the various episodes in the history of the Roman Empire. There is more than one parallel in the pages of Gibbon to what happened in Afghanistan, showing how rival claimants to the throne would outbid each other in attempts to secure the support of the Army by increases of pay. Nasrulla Khan, with the help of the Commander-in-Chief, proclaimed himself Amir after frightening the Crown Prince Inayatulla Khan into acceptance of his claims. There was a counterplot, as Amanulla Khan, the third son of the late Amir, denounced Nasrulla Khan and the Commander-in-Chief (Nadir Shah) declared himself Amir and had Nasrulla Khan and the Commander-in-Chief tried at a public Durbar on April 13th. Nasrulla Khan was found guilty of having instigated the murder of the late Amir and sentenced to imprisonment for life, while an Afghan Colonel, Ali Raza, was accused of having actually committed the murder and was executed.

The outlook. It is necessary to recapitulate the facts that helped to produce the present crisis in order to understand with a sufficient amount of intelligence the story wired by Reuters Agency. The events described, which appear to have been brought about without internal disturbance, seem to indicate that the new Amir holds a very strong position. The fact that only a few persons have been punished for the assassination of Habibulla, moreover, suggests a restraint that is remarkable for Afghanistan. The death of the Amir Habibulla, who was a true friend to Great Britain and whose resolute service in war was of the utmost service to the Allies, is deeply regrettable to-day. What effect the talk of a "Jihad" will have on the Mohammedans of India is not yet known, but apparently this device has been tried by the present Amir with signal failure. A "Jihad" is an incitation to the Mohammedans to warfare. The Amir, in declaring war on the British, calculated on the co-operation of the various clans in Afghanistan, but the rally round his flag has been feeble and there is every indication that the British will bring him to his knees ere long. The "strafing" by aeroplane bombing at Dacca, in Afghanistan, will act as a sobering influence on the Afghans and make them realise the folly of their act of the insensate conduct and the Amir. As a people, the predominant trait of the Afghans is keen and acutely developed treachery and cunning. That the Bolsheviks have been manipulating the strings in Afghanistan is hardly surprising, as this country is a buffer state between Asiatic Russia and British India.

DAY-BY-DAY.

THE SMALLER THE GILBRE, THE BIGGER THE BORE. THIS APPLIES TO MEN, NOT FIREARMS.

Quarantine has been declared against Hongkong by Ningpo.

Lady Chater returned to the Colony by the Shinyo Maru to-day.

The only cases of communicable disease notified yesterday were eleven of plague (all Chinese) seven being fatal.

The S.S. Hejaz, on her recent departure from Hongkong, carried 38 cases of cigars and 200 bales of leaf tobacco for Gibraltar.

We are asked to state that Ticket No. 186 won the yacht "Astoria." Part proceeds of the raffle will be given to the St. Dunstan's Home.

There arrived in the Colony, by the Shidzuoka Maru, Mr. K. Yamada, special correspondent of the Kokumin-Shimben, Tokyo, who is on the way to Europe.

The vestry and congregation of St. Stephen's and St. Paul's Churches are giving a farewell concert to Miss A. M. Pitts at Stephen's Boys' College at 7.30 p.m. on the 28th instant.

We regret to learn that Mr. H. E. Winslow, Manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, has been taken ill and will be compelled to leave the Colony as soon as possible.

A Chinese who returned to the Colony after having been banished was to-day sentenced to three months' hard labour, with another three months for stealing a waterpipe.

Amongst the passengers who arrived by the Shinyo Maru to-day were Commander F. W. Vining, R.N., and Mrs. Vining, as well as Surg. Captain C. V. Woodwright, R.N., and Mrs. Woodwright.

Captain J. D. Milne, of the S.S. Changchow, accompanied by Mrs. Milne and family, are leaving for home on holiday by the Shidzuoka Maru. Captain Milne (who has recently seen service in Mesopotamia) has not been home for twelve years.

Mr. Carson Taylor, of the Manila Bulletin, is at present staying at the Peak Hotel. He is on his way to the United States, where he will join his family and probably be absent from the Philippines for about a year.

Complaints have reached us in connection with the dumping of waste oil and other greasy substances into the Harbour which is greatly interfering with bathing, many of the favourite resorts at times being almost useless for that purpose owing to the oily patches on the water. We think this is a matter which the authorities might well look into during the bathing season.

An extraordinary excuse which a Chinese, who was to-day charged in Mr. Lindell's Court, with being in unlawful possession of three lamp bulbs with fittings, gave was that he had had the articles in his possession for two years. It was, however, proved that the articles had been recently stolen from some installation. A sentence of one month was passed. The option of paying a fine was also given.

In view of the increasing number of juvenile crimes which have occurred of late, Inspector Macdonald this morning, in prosecuting a Chinese boy who was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a Chinese woman, asked Mr. R. O. Hutchison (the magistrate) for a heavy penalty. The boy was accordingly sentenced to six months' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch.

The Chinese thief has now set quite a value on women's trousers. One thief, who was to-day tried in Mr. R. E. Lindell's Court, came across two pairs of women's trousers, which were being hung out to dry. Nothing would satisfy him but that he must transfer them at once to his own legs. This he did in spite of the fact that they were still in a wet condition. A constable met him in Queen's Road West, and when the thief was brought to the Station, the Police divested him of his borrowed garments. The Magistrate to-day ordered him to be sent to goal for two months, if he failed to produce \$50.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC.")

It may interest Hongkong music lovers to know that, Kowloon now has what might be termed its amateur orchestral society, although at present there is no idea of giving public performances. I learn that arising out of the suggestion of Lieutenant Mann to have instrumental music in St. Andrew's Church, which suggestion, as is now well known, was adopted and is still kept up, there now exists a little orchestra of four violins three cellos and piano which give weekly entertainments in the private houses of the individual musicians, both secular and religious music being dealt with. Might one venture to anticipate that this may possibly be the nucleus for reviving the hibernating Hongkong Philharmonic Society?

I wonder whether the enthusiastic and patriotic members of the Colony of Hongkong are aware of the fact that unless something is done immediately our Peace Celebrations will be music-less! At the present moment there is not a brass band in the Colony with the exception of that attached to the Police Reserve, but there is considerable doubt, at present, as to whether this band will be available. In addition to this the Police Reserve string band will not be available since most of the principals are absent from the Colony. Of course, it will be easy enough to provide musical accompaniments for indoor celebrations, but a good brass band is essential for the processions and other outdoor features, and something ought to be done at once to provide one.

I referred some time back to the question of the employment of foreigners, in preference to Englishmen in English orchestras, and laid stress upon the lack of opportunity for proper early training as being one of the causes of a dearth of trained English musicians, and consequently the necessity for calling on the services of foreigners. Here is another reason which is ably set out by a writer in *Musical Opinion*.—"For years past, we have invited alien musicians to our country for a visit, and then pressed them to stay, with the result that the musical profession became flooded with foreigners, friendly or otherwise, who filled the picture houses, theatres, and music halls, and who also took the bread and butter out of the mouths of our own musicians by giving music lessons and boldly advertising the fact on brass plates at every street corner. The remedy lies in our own hands, and if we take united action the public will be with us. Once we get an opportunity of showing the public that our own musicians are as good as those of any foreign country of the present day, and that we can stand up against the foreigner in open competition, and beat him, then the proverbial motto, 'No Britisher need apply' will be a disgrace which, as far as we are concerned, will be wiped out in this country for all time to come."

There is another point which has an indirect bearing on this matter and that is the advantage gained by foreign musicians by the patronage they receive from highly placed personages in native lands. Emperors, Kings, Dukes and Archbishops have fostered the foreign musician in every possible way by appointing them to salaried positions, granting pensions, and commissions for new works and giving assistance and encouragement in a hundred different ways. In this respect the British musician has been sadly neglected. It is doubtful whether it is on record that any reigning monarch in England has ever done much, if anything, officially, for a British musician except perhaps the bestowal of a Knighthood here and there, but little in the way of financial assistance. The British musician who gets to the top of the profession does so by sheer hard work and ability. The struggle is long and bitter with doubtful prospects ahead. If Britishers are to take their rightful place in the musical world there should be more encouragement and assistance from high influential quarters.

Music of all the arts is the most democratic and genius for

HONGKONG'S COAL SUPPLIES.

OUR DEPENDENCE ON JAPAN.

NO PROSPECT OF CHEAPER SUPPLIES.

[Hongkong Telegraph Special.]

A subject of great interest to the Colony at present is the price of coal. Fifty per cent of the coal imported to Hongkong comes from Japan, 40 per cent is supplied by the Kaiting mines and 10 per cent from Indo-China (anthracite coal) and the Kirin mines. Although the price of coal is now lower than it was last year, this has been contributed by the lower freights and the higher exchange. First-class coal last year touched the record rate of \$35 per ton f.o.b. Hongkong. Now it is \$26 per ton. This is standard coal and is used by ocean steamers for bunkering, the second-class by factories and industrial establishments and third-class coal by coasting vessels and steam launches. At present the Chinese coasting vessels are using a mixture of first-class and third-class coal.

In Hongkong the demand for the various grades of coal has decreased of late because Chinese coasting launches plying between Hongkong, Wuchow, Canton, Hoihow and Pakhow are using wood instead of coal. Besides, there are many small steamers that are now anchored, principally because there is no business, the shipping market being inactive. At present the demand for coal in the Colony is, on the average, half of what it was during the war. It has practically touched bottom. Japan is not doing a good business in coal with Hongkong at present, the average imports of Japan coal into the Colony being very much lower than the figures of last year.

At present the average monthly imports of Japanese coal into Hongkong are divided as follows: First class coal, 20,000 to 30,000 tons; second-class coal, 10,000 to 20,000 tons; third-class coal, 10,000 to 20,000 tons. The imports of second and third-class coal fluctuate considerably.

First-class coal is very scarce in Japan because the demand is great. The Imperial Railways in Japan and the steamers use this quality coal. The stocks in Japan are extremely limited owing to the scarcity of labour. Again, the cost of mining has quadrupled, compared to pre-war rates. The demand for industrial purposes, for ocean steamers, and railways for first-class coal is not likely to decrease in the future, at least for some time to come. First-class coal f.o.b. Japan per ton recently increased by 5 or 6 yen, compared to last year's rates. The lower freight and higher Exchange has counteracted this rise, and instead of having to pay more for this grade of coal we to-day pay 5 yen less per ton in Hongkong. In third-class coal we have experienced a drop of \$4 or about 6 yen this year, compared with the rate ruling last year. There is a great difference between the market prices of first-class coal and the lower classes.

A Japanese coal merchant, whom we interviewed this morning, said that he thought for sometime, to come, the present prices would continue. "We do not want," he said, "to raise prices. If there is a scarcity of stocks we shall endeavour to cope with the demand without raising the prices. First-class coal is very difficult to get in Japan in spite of higher than the market rates being offered, because of the scarcity of supplies. There is a large number of vessels, both foreign and Japanese, that coal almost every day in Japan. I heard that before the war the average number of steamers in the harbour used to be 60. Now there are only 25. When the trade recovers locally, we expect to see many more vessels in the harbour. When the commercial markets recover the demand for coal must increase."

It is just as likely to make itself manifest in Whitechapel as in Mayfair. The pity is that in Whitechapel it remains like the uncut diamond, but in Mayfair it is cut and polished and placed in a suitable setting so that its glittering beauty may be beheld by all eyes. That was ever the English way. And then we grumble because our orchestras are filled with foreigners. Likewise that also was ever the English way.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The death took place recently at his villa at Sialmar in Kasan, a prefecture of Baron Mayekawa, the Managing Director of the Japan Seamen's Relief Association, the cause of his death being uraemia. The deceased nobleman was in his 84th year. He was the founder of the postal system in Japan, and as such his name will long be remembered by his countrymen.

The dance-furore is as violent in London now as anywhere. We are assured that everywhere dances, and that there are countless places where they dance afternoon and evening for at least six days in the week. At the smaller Queen's Hall, for instance, they can only keep the floor sufficiently clear of dancing by charging four-and-sixpence (with tea) in the afternoon, and six-and-sixpence in the evening, without refreshments. Certain American supplements have told us that the "jazz" is the latest dance, that it takes a lot of learning, but that everybody has to do it. Whatever the "jazz" may be in America, it appears that in England the word is confined to a description of the band, which sets out to make as much noise as it can, even to having real niggers to pound the drums. Cymbals, and other metallic contrivances which may, by courtesy, be called percussion instruments add to the fury of sound and to these loud and rhythmic, if not very melodious strains, people dance and dance. All kinds of trots, glides, and hugs are danced to the jazz. Apparently they do the same thing in Berlin, but there, we are told it is only because they are spending their money while they get the chance. Perhaps in Berlin they think that Londoners dance for the same reason.

Rather a pathetic feature of the London "Agony Advertisements" of officers demobilised or awaiting demobilisation is to be found in the frequency with which they suggest themselves as "private secretaries." One does not know what proportion avails itself of these helps to comfort, but it must be small and it looks as if the market will be very much overstocked. And, on the other side, it may be doubted whether some of the applicants quite understand the qualifications required of the perfect private secretary. Perhaps there are few more exacting professions, especially as different kinds of experience are required by different kinds of employers. There is the political man, whose private secretary must be an encyclopaedia of Blue-books and may be equal to writing his employer's speeches and soothing his employer's constituents. There is the business private secretary, who must understand his employer's business as well as the employer understands it himself. Tact is essential, and complete powers of secrecy, for private secretaries are always a mark for "pumpers." One private secretary spoiled a promising career by drawing the line at running errands for his employer's wife; several have been made shipwreck by making love to their employers' daughters. The perfect secretary is a rarity.

It is significant to note that Brazil was among the countries which voted against the racial equality amendment. The population of Brazil is very largely aboriginal, there is a large aboriginal and negro admixture in the rest, and altogether it might have been supposed that the delegates would have availed themselves of an opportunity to make a demonstration in favour of their racial prestige. But they did not. Yet they are not afraid of Japanese immigration, for they receive Japanese immigrants, whose industry and steadiness are very welcome. They do not, however, like other objectors, place any great confidence in the disavowal of any desire to enforce immigration along with equality, but wish to remain at liberty to restrict it if they feel inclined.

We notice that the semi-official *Manchuria Daily News* rather impatiently protests that times and again the Japanese delegates have disavowed any connection between the racial equality and the immigration issue, and yet Mr. Hughes talks of immigration. Well, the first proposal was for freedom of immigration and at least one of the delegates has confessed that the racial equality clause is regarded as a step towards immigration. Indeed, there is no other reason for it. So the delegates may disavow as much as they like, but it is the expression of a wish to enjoy the fruits of the racial equality amendment which is the real motive.

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ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, Leung Wai-ching, a Chinese woman, of No. 3, Hollywood Road (2nd floor) was charged on two counts (1) that she on the 19th of June, 1918, did abet and procure some person unknown to forge an indenture of mortgage dated the same day, purporting to be made between Ip Sze To-shi, the complainant, a Chinese woman of the one part, and Shui Tat-him, of the other part and disposed of same, knowing it to be forged; (2) that she did procure and abet some person unknown to forge a deed poll dated the 18th of June, purporting to be a power of attorney from one Ip Sze To-shi (the complainant) to the defendant, and did utter and dispose of the same.

Mr. E. Davidson prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended.

Mr. Davidson said the complainant in the case was left a widow some years ago, and she had a small patrimony of about \$10,000, left her by her husband. She was desirous, as most Chinese women are, to invest the money in house property. Through the good offices of a friend she ultimately arranged and purchased a house known as No. 361, Queen's Road West. The purchase price was \$10,000. The transaction was completed in May, 1917, in the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, there being present the complainant, a man named Yip Ying Fung, and one or two of the complainant's friends. The transaction was put through by Mr. H. K. Hung, a solicitor of the firm, and an interpreter. The reason why the defendant was present was that she was concubine to a man who was a relative of the complainant's husband. She was there to chaperon her, which showed that she was perfectly aware as to whom the property belonged.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED DECLINE OF FOREIGN FIRMS IN JAPAN.

VIEWS OF A JAPANESE JOURNAL.

In an article in the *Jiji* with the title "Fall of Foreign Firms in Yokohama," the *Jiji* says:

"The decline of foreign firms in Yokohama is not checked by the prospect of peace in the near future. The number of big buildings for sale or unoccupied is gradually increasing; and of the larger premises for sale 90 per cent. are bought by Japanese and the unoccupied buildings are also repaired with Japanese capital. In this way, Japanese are steadily replacing foreign merchants in the business quarters of the Settlement. For instance the Yokohama branch of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha recently bought and removed to the four-storey building at the corner of No. 53. Although it is somewhat old, the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha bought the Club Hotel on the Bund, while the Morimura Shoji Kaisha and the Yano Joko and Co. have entrenched themselves in the Settlement for some time. The Yokohama Ironworks, formerly under foreign management, has become a branch workshop of the Uchida Dockyard. The ice-manufacture on the canal side has likewise passed under Japanese management. The warehouses near Kagachō Police Station are mostly filled with goods owned by Japanese merchants.

But what is particularly noteworthy is the reverses of German firms. The buildings of Illies and Co. and of Otto Beimers

HONGKONG ATHELETES IN MANILA.

CHINESE ROUGHLY HANDLED BY CUSTOMS MEN.

The *Telegraph's* Manila correspondent writes as follows:

At the suggestion of Governor Yeater, it is probable the Collector of Customs will tender an apology to the members of the delegation of Chinese athletes who arrived from Hongkong on the Loongsang last week, for alleged discourteous treatment at the hands of agents of the Customs Service, after they had been assured courtesies by the Philippine Government, whose guests they are. A complaint was presented by the athletes to the Governor, through Mr. Kwei Chih, the Chinese Consul General, that the young men were handled roughly and that their baggage was most thoroughly inspected. The incident has caused no little stir among the Chinese community, and there was talk for a time that the Chinese would refuse to participate in the Games. The delegation arriving on the Colombia, however, received every courtesy and consideration at the hands of the Government's agents who, it is understood, had not been fully apprised of the nature and importance of the delegation that arrived on the Loongsang.

LAWN TENNIS.

REGULATIONS AS TO "ENEMY" PLAYERS.

The Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association of Great Britain advise that the Council of the latter body at a meeting held on March 4th unanimously passed the following resolutions:

1. That British players be prohibited from taking part in any tournaments or competitions organised by our enemies, and held on enemy territory.

2. That all enemy players be prohibited from entering at any tournaments or competitions organised by the L. T. A.

3. That for the purposes of Lawn Tennis, the new Czechoslovak nation be regarded as Allies.

4. That British players be prohibited from taking part in tournaments or competitions organised in any neutral country, unless the Lawn Tennis Association or corresponding organisation of such country shall have prohibited the acceptance of entries for the same by subjects of enemy nations.

I am directed to request that these resolutions be brought to the notice of every member of your Association, Club or Committee.

The Secretary of the L. T. A. requests that these resolutions be brought to the notice of every member of the K. R. and A. C., and proceeds:

Prospectuses and programmes of all tournaments and competitions organised by affiliated Associations, Clubs or Committees must contain a condition to the effect that under no circumstances will entries be accepted from players of enemy nationality, and adequate steps must be taken by all concerned to render this prohibition effective.

and Co. have been for sale at ¥600,000 each since the beginning of this year. The great buildings of H. Ahrens and Co. and Carl Rohde and Co. are simply deserted, as they are unmanageably big, but it is settled that immediately on the restoration of peace they will be taken over by certain Japanese business men. Smaller buildings are also being eagerly bought by Japanese merchants. In fact, with the sole exception of such international concerns as the Standard Oil Co., and Samuel Samuel & Co., it has become

COMMANDER TAYLOR.

BACK FROM WAR SERVICE.

Commander Basil Taylor, R. N., Harbour Master of Hongkong, who returned to the Colony yesterday on the s.s. *Colombia*, has, during his absence from the Colony, been serving in various capacities in France and elsewhere under the British Naval authorities. He left Hongkong in April, 1915, and has been on active service practically the whole time he has been away. His duties during the war have been centered chiefly in transport work, he having been Naval Transport Officer in Charge at various ports including Harvre, Cherbourg, St. Valast la Hooge, and the Lamos Peninsula (where the battle of Caple Hague was fought) Ste. Valery-sur-Somme and Trepport. From the last named place, he was sent to Frencamp and from thence to Trouville; his work also covering the ports Caen and Honfleur. In January, 1918, he was sent to Genoa as Port Convoy Officer.

Commander Taylor mentioned to our representative that he was telegraphed for by the Admiralty to go on active service on his fiftieth birthday and that fact was somewhat curious since it was an unwritten law in the Navy that a man was considered too old at fifty and was expected to retire. Commander Taylor had been out of the Navy six years before reaching that age, having resigned his commission at the age of 44.

Mrs. Taylor, who expects to return to Hongkong some time early next month, has been engaged in Red Cross work in France ever since the time she left Hongkong. She has been rather more closely connected with the actual fighting than her husband, for besides being stationed at Honfleur and Paris, she has served under the French authorities in the regions around Rheims and was in Rheims during the actual bombardment by the Germans and was also at Epervy. Mrs. Taylor says that owing to the generosity of the Hongkong public in providing funds, much good work was done in devastated France and she was intimately connected with relief work which was directly the outcome of funds sent from this Colony. She also states that there is much work yet to be done. On her return, she will probably give a series of lectures on devastated France which will be illustrated by a series of cinema films, among which are official photographs taken by the French Government.

difficult for foreign firms to cope with Japanese merchants, and in consequence, they are being driven to tenement houses. The International Building, which is the oldest erection designed for offices, has long been full. To meet the increasing demand for offices, the old building at No. 75 has been repaired and christened Board of Trade Building. The Anglo-American Building is now really ready. There are all buildings whose rooms are let exclusively for offices.

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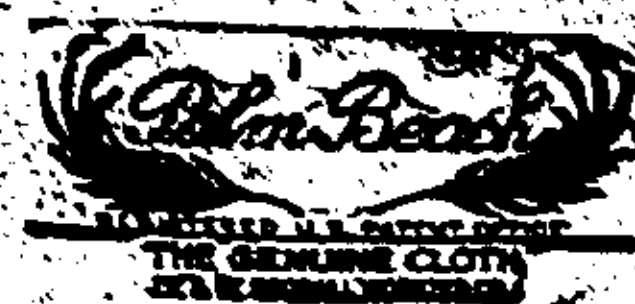
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SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Captain J. D. Milne, of the Changchow, is on reserve. Captain J. Robinson has been appointed master, Changchow. Captain J. R. Owen, from reserve, has gone master, Chungking. Captain T. W. Pickard, of the Wuchang, is on leave. Captain J. Meathrel, of the Chungking, has gone master, Wuchang. Mr. E. Johnson has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Wenchow. Mr. C. Stringer has been appointed second officer, Suiyang. Mr. A. R. Ness has been appointed second officer, Linan. Mr. D. T. James, second officer, Fatshan, has gone third officer, Eurylochus. Mr. J. Porter, second engineer, Fatshan, has gone second engineer, Changchow. Mr. S. Kavanagh, chief engineer, Changchow, is on reserve. Mr. H. C. Gibson, chief engineer, Fengtien, is on leave. Mr. F. McIntyre, chief engineer, Sunning, has gone chief engineer, Fengtien. Mr. J. A. Murphy, chief officer, Chiyeen, has gone chief officer, Tainan. Mr. H. Bishop has been appointed third engineer, Tainan. Captain T. Grant, of the Fooksang, has gone master, Kweisang. Mr. C. S. Leys, chief officer, Cheongshing, has resigned. Mr. J. R. Doughty, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Cheongshing. Mr. J. R. Cunningham, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Hsinsang. Mr. J. Ibbotson has been appointed second officer, Namsang. Captain W. F. Richard, of the Choyang, is on leave. Mr. H. Gresham, second officer, Hopsang, has gone acting chief officer, Choyang. Mr. W. Brewster, chief officer, Choyang, has gone acting master, same ship. Mr. A. H. McDougal, second engineer, Suisang, has resigned. Mr. H. M. Burns, third engineer, Cheongshing, has resigned. Mr. T. W. Hartley, second engineer, Vitim, has gone second engineer, Suisang. Mr. A. M. Hays, third engineer, Yatshing, has resigned. Mr. D. H. Fooks, fourth engineer, Yatshing, has resigned. Mr. D. Weir has been appointed third engineer, Wosang. Mr. E. J. Bucknell has been appointed third engineer, Kwongsang. Mr. T. R. Milne, third engineer, Kwongsang, is on leave. Mr. D. B. Ritchie, second engineer, Tuckwo, has gone acting chief engineer, Esang. Mr. J. B. Crament, chief engineer, Esang, is on leave. Mr. G. Collins, chief engineer, Tuckwo, has gone acting second engineer, same ship. Captain W. J. Colman, of the Hoiming, has gone master, Wahan. Captain W. B. O. Wilks, from reserve, has gone master, Hoiming. Mr. A. G. Connor, chief officer, Honam, has gone acting master, Suian. Mr. C. Hansen, chief officer, Cornelia, has gone chief officer, Honam. Mr. G. T. Laing has been appointed chief officer, Shinfoo. Mr. J. Thorvig, chief officer, Shinfoo, has resigned. Mr. G. W. Wright, chief officer, Hailong, is on leave. Mr. E. Walker, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Hailong. Mr. T. O. Jones, chief officer, Vitim, has resigned. Mr. M. Moller, third officer, Vitim, has resigned. Mr. J. Campbell, chief engineer, Hauroto, has resigned. Mr. F. M. Kidd, second engineer, Kinsan, has gone chief engineer, Hauroto. Mr. J. Gibson, chief engineer, Cornelia, has gone second engineer, Kinsan. Mr. A. A. Pullen, second engineer, Manapouri, has gone second engineer, Rotorua. Mr. T. McCartney, chief engineer, Manapouri, has resigned. Mr. E. F. Reid, second engineer, Manapouri, has resigned. Mr. N. C. Wilson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Manapouri. Mr. J. G. M. Yuill has been appointed second engineer, Manapouri. Mr. A. C. Webb, chief engineer, Vitim, has resigned. Mr. E. Fencott, second engineer, Heungshan, has resigned. Mr. A. McIntyre, chief engineer, Haitan, is on reserve. Mr. A. B. C. Demee, third engineer, Haitan, has gone third engineer, Haiching. Mr. A. E. Chunnett, chief engineer, Haiching, has gone chief engineer, Hailong. Mr. G. Young, third engineer, Haiching, has gone third engineer, Hailong. Mr. F. C. Duxon, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Haiching. Mr. J. McMahon, second engineer, Asia, has resigned. Mr. C. A. Foot, third engineer, Kwangping, has resigned. Shipping and Engineering.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	18th May at 9 a.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	19th May at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	19th May at noon.
STOW, WUWEL, C'FOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	19th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	22nd May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	25th May at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupoh	26th May at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tainan (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wosung.
BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 35.
Hongkong May 15, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilkin	Java	in port	20th May	Java
Tilboda	Java	in port	24th May	Shanghai
Tilman	Java	18th May	24th May	Japan
Tilalip	Java	23rd May	28th May	Japan
Tilwong	Japan	23rd May	30th May	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.
Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain. Leaving.
Haitan A. H. Stewart FRI. 18th May at 1 p.m.
Hailong J. W. Evans TUES. 20th May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Sat., 17th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Sun., 18th May at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Mon., 19th May at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kumsang	Wed., 21st May at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Fri., 23rd May at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Yucensang	Fri., 23rd May at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sat., 24th May at 11 a.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.
TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waltham and Chien.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.
General Managers.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYBATES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK Saturday, June 7th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" 2nd June. (Call Marseilles).
"ANDES MARU" Monday, 14th June.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.
"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 24th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.
"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 24th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"UNNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUOKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Wednesday, 21st May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd May.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAISO MARU" Sunday, 18th May.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"SIAM MARU" Friday, 16th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

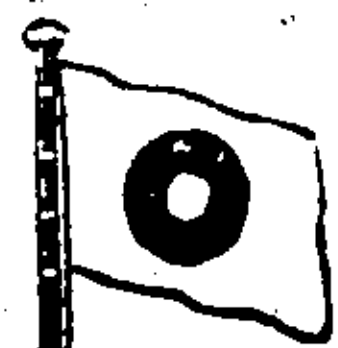
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, GALLIAPOLIS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

Telephone No. 2103.

General Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following

U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

will be despatched for

SEATTLE, PORTLAND, VANCOUVER AND

SAN FRANCISCO.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About June 15th.

"WEST MUNHAM" " 25th.

"WEST CELINA" " July 5th.

"WEST HEMATITE" " 5th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS SAILING DATE
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 22nd.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795.

792.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	16, May
Straits and Calcutta	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	17, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	18, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chuanan	B. & S.	18, May
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, May
Manila	Wingang	J. M. Co.	19, May
Pakhot and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	19, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	19, May
Swatow, W'wei, C'foo & Nientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	19, May
Calcutta via Ports	Tenzan M.	N. Y. K.	19, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	20, May
Java	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	20, May
Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	21, May
Kobe	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	21, May
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	22, May
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	23, May
Shanghai	Lungshing	J. M. Co.	23, May
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	24, May
Genoa	Ganges M.	O. S. K.	24, May
Bombay via Ports	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	24, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yinschow	B. & S.	25, May
Bombay via Ports	Burma	O. S. K.	26, May
Japan Ports	Siam M.	O. S. K.	26, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupei	B. & S.	26, May
Japan	Tjilap	J. C. J. L.	28, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARCHER."

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 14th, 1919.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 15th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON and STRAITS.

THE Steamship.

"GLENAMOY"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 16th May at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 12th May to 18th May.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 12	5.1	1.1	Wed. 14	5.1	1.1
Tues. 13	5.1	1.1	Thurs. 15	5.1	1.1
Wed. 14	5.1	1.1	Fri. 16	5.1	1.1
Thurs. 15	5.1	1.1	Sat. 17	5.1	1.1
Fri. 16	5.1	1.1	Sun. 18	5.1	1.1

m morning, a afternoon

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American & Manchuria Line
ss. TITABOON left New York for
Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the
14th March, and may be expected to arrive
at this port on the 20th May.

The M. M. A. Co. ss. ABBATOON
APCAR left Singapore for this Port on
the 15th instant, and is due here on the
18th instant at about daylight.

The T.K.K. ss. SHIYO MARU arrived
at Yokohama May 13th, and sails May
17th, according to schedule for San
Francisco en route to South America.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents

Hongkong, 13th May, 1919.

NOTICES.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CAR REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDING GENERAL
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REPAIRS UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

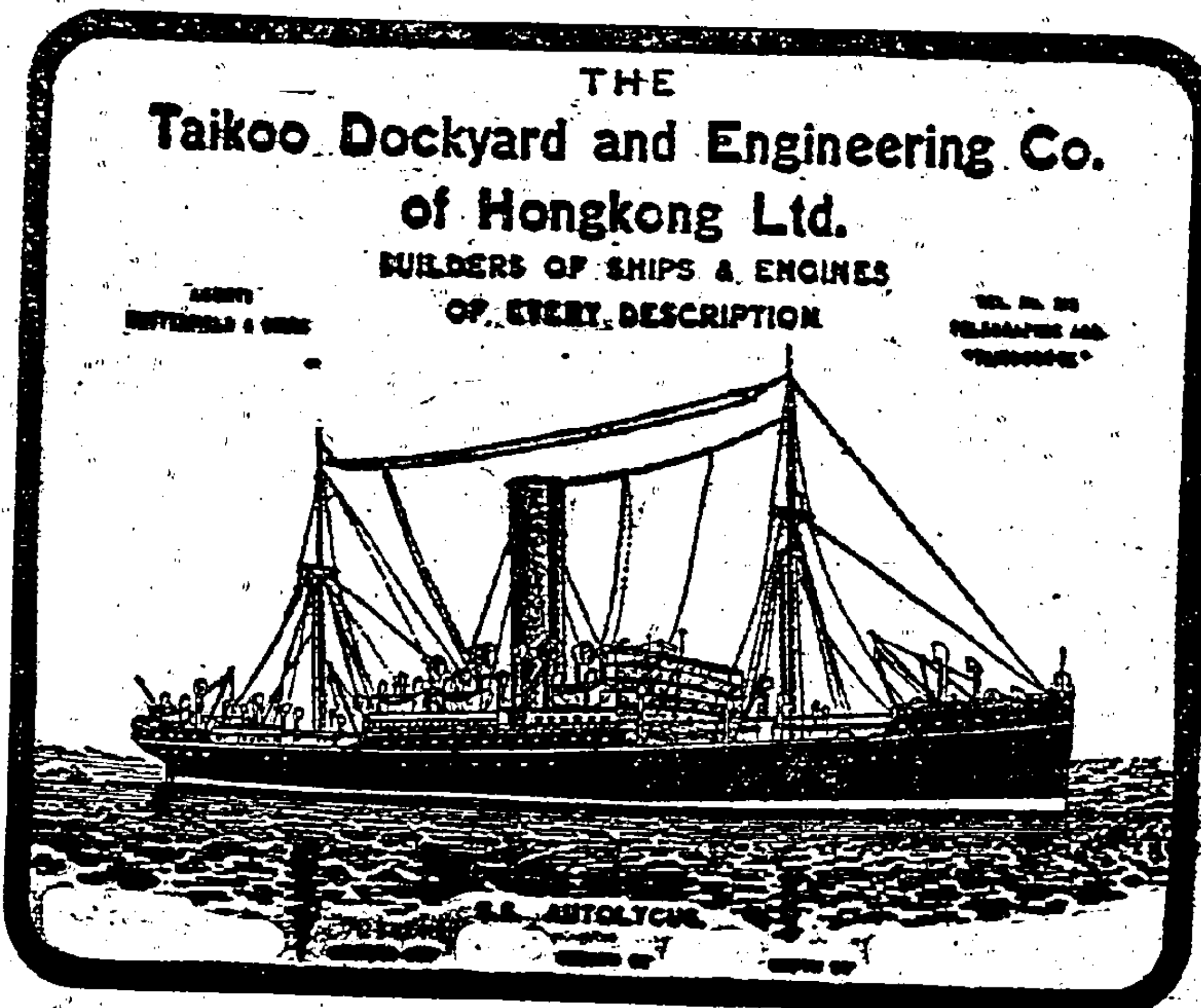
Repainting a Specialty.

Enquiries and Inspection Invited.

MOTOR GARAGE

7 Russell St.

TEL. NO. 659 & 781.



CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th May, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 19th at 10 o'clock.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 21st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for

countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1919.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on May 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER

WORKS LEVEL.

	1918	1919
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND

DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND

DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts

in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April

	1918	1919
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1
Cityam	11.1	11.1

The Consignee's Agent's report shows that the

year is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM

Water Authority

Public Works Department.

COMPANY REPORT.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-sixth ordinary meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. to be held at noon on Thursday, 22nd May, 1919, states:—
The Board has now to lay before the Shareholders a Balance Sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1918, and a statement of Working Accounts together with the sterling equivalents.
1917 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 50% to Contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of \$3,315,645.96 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$30 per share on 15,000 shares	\$ 30,000.00
A bonus dividend to shareholders of \$30 per share on 15,000 shares	30,000.00
An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of \$150,000 @ Exchange 3/4 7/16	\$90,262.75
An addition to the Building Reserve Fund of \$30,000 @ Exchange 3/4 7/16	178,052.55
To Equalization of Dividend Fund \$50,000 @ 3/4 7/16	296,734.25
To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1917	1,510,576.41
	\$3,315,645.96

1918 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1918, was \$8,239,222.84 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$450,000.00 and that a bonus of 20% be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$250,000.00, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last General Meeting Mr. G. T. Edkins has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony and Mr. R. Ross Thomson of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE has joined the Board. In accordance with Clause 80 of the Articles of Association Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. J. A. Plummer retire, but offer themselves for re-election.
Auditors.—Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

P. H. HOLYOAK,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1919.

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1917.

To Net Premium	£ 1,446,458	s. 15	d. 9	\$ 5,584,555	55
" Interest	154,145	17	4	911,568	82
	£ 1,600,604	13	1	\$ 9,496,124	67
By Agency Commissions	£ 30,855	10	10	\$ 132,115	39
" Head Office, Branches and Agency Charges	103,501	17	7	616,072	97
" Remuneration to Directors, Committees and Auditors	4,348	9	6	25,796	70
" Losses and Claims paid	797,212	5	11	4,731,522	75
	£ 936,214	3	10	\$ 5,556,510	51
" Bonus of 20% paid to Contributors	25,465	3	3	151,137	00
" Interim Dividend of \$30 per Share	50,273	9	10	476,430	00
" Balance	558,651	16	9	3,315,645	96
	£ 1,600,604	13	1	\$ 9,496,124	67

WORKING ACCOUNT 1918.

To Net Premium	£ 1,533,573	9	5	\$ 9,101,586	53
" Interest	145,902	2	8	883,153	31
	£ 1,679,475	5	1	\$ 9,985,040	14
By Agency Commissions	£ 64,906	0	10	\$ 285,222	57
" Head Office, Branches and Agency Charges	190,025	14	11	712,363	02
" Remuneration to Directors, Committees and Auditors	4,329	2	8	25,693	72
" Losses and Claims paid	441,570	5	4	2,622,537	50
" Balance	1,051,244	1	6	6,230,222	94
	£ 1,682,375	5	1	\$ 9,985,040	14

BALANCE SHEET

31st December, 1918.

To Authorised Capital 15,000 Shares of \$50 each	\$ 750,000.00
" Subscribed Capital 15,000 Shares of \$50 each upon which \$100 per Share called and paid up	260,583 0 5
" Reserve Fund:—	
Silver	\$3,000,000.00
Sterling £185,000=	1,157,341.58
" Building Reserve Fund \$20,000. 0 0	20,000 0 0
" Reinsurance Fund £1,127,373.16. 7	1,127,373 16 7
" Underwriting Suspense Account £131,571. 6 1	131,571 6 1
" Exchange Fluctuation Account	102,763 10 1
" Investment Fluctuation Account	242,788 17 1
" Working Account 1917 Balance	558,651 16 9
" Working Account 1918 Balance	1,051,244 1 6
" Sundry Creditors	630,629 1 4
	\$4,835,064 19 6
By Cash with Bankers on Current and Deposit Accounts:—	
Silver	446,073 11 0
Gold	267,473.1.11
" Investments in Silver Securities	1,313,946 14 10
" Investments in Gold Securities	
British	£1,058,902. 3 9
Foreign	\$265,480.18. 4
" Sundry Debtors including Branch and Agency Balances:—	
Silver	228,504 10 6
Gold	554,861 18 10
	\$2,688,418. 0 10
" Mortgages—Silver	111,152 16 7
" Leasehold Property	46,989 5 9
	\$2,846,540 19 6
	\$7,681,604 19 6

Sterling Exchange taken at 3/4 7/16.

P. H. HOLYOAK,
STANLEY H. DODWELL,
Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

COMPANY REPORT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The report of the General Managers of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., for the year ending 31st December, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-fourth annual ordinary general meeting of the company to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday, 23rd May, states:—
We beg to lay before you a statement of the Company's business with a Balance Sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1918.

The Net Profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and donations to charities of \$1,930, amount to \$4,353,550. To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last year 4,973.45

Leaving available for appropriation \$4,358,523.25

We propose to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. which will absorb \$36,000.00. Write off Building Improvements, Furniture, Fittings, Utensils of Trade \$8,000.00. Write off Aerated Water and other Plant and Machinery 4,000.00. And carry forward to 1919 account 323.25

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The existing Committee consists of Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harston, and Mr. H. P. White.

AUDITORS.

The Company's Accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders at the fifty-third ordinary meeting to be held at the Company's Offices at 12.45 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd May, states:—
1917 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$6 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of \$1,381,208.72 as per annexed statement.
The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$8 per share on 24,000 shares \$ 192,000.00
An addition to Reserve Fund of \$5,208.68 at Exchange 3/4 7/16 in order to bring the Fund, after conversion of the Silver Reserve Fund into Sterling at Exchange 3/4 7/16, up to £165,000 30,711.90

An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of £120,000 at Exchange 3/4 7/16 712,210.20
To write off Leasehold Property Account £5,000 at Exchange 3/4 7/16 29,675.42
To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense to close the account for the year 1917 616,411.20

1918 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1918, was \$2,983,102.41 as per annexed statement.
The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$6 per share be paid to shareholders absorbing \$144,000 and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$125,000 and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last General Meeting Mr. G. T. Edkins has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony and Mr. R. Ross Thomson of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE has joined the Board. In accordance with Clause 79 of the Articles of Association Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. J. A. Plummer retire, but offer themselves for re-election.
Auditors.—Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

P. H. HOLYOAK,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1919.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks sa.	\$675
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	\$485
North Chinas	b. & sa. \$220
Unions	\$1110
Yantries	\$250
Far Easterns	25

Fire Insurances.

China Fires	\$160
H. K. Fires	\$330

Shipping.

Douglases	\$ 84
Steamboats	n. 22 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	n. 32
Indos (Def.)	b. ex. div. 150
Shells	b. 175/-
Ferries	s. 37

Refineries.

Sugars	\$159
Malabons	\$ 34

Mining.

Kailans	50/-
Langkats	
Shanghai Loans	t. 18 1/2
S'hai Explorations	n. 2 1/4
Raub	n. 41/-
Tronohs	n. 38/9
Urals	

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	b. & sa. 93
K. Docks	b. \$152 1/2 s. 153
S'hai Docks	n. 127
N. Engineerings	n. 24

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals	b. \$107
H.K. Hotels	n. \$100
Land Invest.	b. \$109
H. phreys Est.	b. \$8.10 sa. 8.15
K. loon Lands	b. \$45
L. Reclamations	n. \$175
West Points	b. \$72

Cotton Mills.

Ewos	b. t. 230
Kung Yiks	b. t. 33
Lau Kung Mows	b. t. 160
Oriental	n. t. 91
S'hai Cottons	n. t. 173
Yangtzepeos	n. t. 10 1/2

Miscellaneous.

Green Islands	n. \$734
China Borneos	n. \$1234
China Lights b. \$5 old b. 1.05 new	
China Providents	b. \$ 7 1/2
Dairy Farms	n. \$30
H. K. Electric	n. \$78
Macao Electric	n. \$33 1/2
Ropes	b. \$71 1/2
Trams, Low Level	n. \$8
Trams, Peak, old	b. cts. 80
Trams, Peak, new	b. cts. 34
Laundries	b. \$12
Steel Foundries	n. \$13 1/2
U. Waterboats	n. \$ 6
Watsons	s. \$11 1/2
Wm. Powells	b. \$28
Wiseman's	b. \$28

Hongkong, May 15, 1919.

BELGIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

Brussels, March 21.—In introducing the budget for 1919, showing a deficit of more than 600,000,000 francs, which it is proposed to cover by the income taxes on inheritances, tobacco, beer, and spirits, M. Delacroix, the Premier, said yesterday: "The liquidation of the cost of the war looms up formidably, and we will need 10,000,000,000 francs. The existence of the country is at stake, but our great allies are undertaking the task of rebuilding Europe in a spirit of great generosity. Our national existence depends upon promises made us, and I think I can confidently tell you they will be kept."

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report of the above Company states:—
1917 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of \$452,600.13, which sum it is proposed to apportion as follows:—
Divided of \$7.00 and Bonus of \$2.00 per Share on 20,000 Shares \$180,000.00
To add to Reinsurance Fund \$130,000.00 130,000.00
To write off Furniture Account 1,425.00
To carry forward to Underwriting Suspense A/c 141,175.13
\$452,600.13

1918 Account.—The Balance at Credit of this Account is \$1,083,677.09.
Directors.—Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. J. A. Plummer retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
Auditors.—The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown, who offer themselves for re-election.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, May 9.

With the arrival in Manila yesterday of 50 Chinese athletes from Shanghai, and with the arrival to-morrow of 30 from Japan, all contestants will be ready for the opening of the Far Eastern Olympic Games. The track and field meet will begin Monday, May 12 and the finals will be held on Wednesday afternoon, May 14. The first of the series of baseball games will be played to-morrow afternoon, and the schedule includes a game daily until May 18. The tennis matches are scheduled to take place from May 12 to 17; soccer football, May 12, 14 and 15, and swimming May 13 and 14.

Manila exporters are preparing for a commercial expansion towards Europe and for the development of new trade routes to European ports by way of the Suez Canal. In the interests of this movement, Mr. W. R. Babcock, of the firm of Babcock and Templeton, will leave shortly on a round-the-world business tour, and Mr. James R. McKinley, representing extensive interest in Mindanao, including large British holdings in coconut plantations, will go to London to advise with regard to the proposal to establish large oil mills on the bank of the Thames for extracting oil from copra and palm nuts. The new British mills will draw heavily from the Philippines for raw material, as well as from India and the African Colonies.

Some 22,000 voters of Manila registered during the four registration days held recently. This is little more than one-third of the number of eligibles. The result will be that the June elections of city officials and members of the Legislature in Manila will be decided by a majority of the minority. Officials complain that most of the registrants are from the lower classes and that the well-to-do Filipinos failed to show enough civic pride to avail themselves of the right of franchise.

A 500,000 peso corporation will be organized here shortly for the purpose of building a modern Opera House, with adequate accommodation for theatrical companies and for large audiences.

Mr. F. E. Hemenway, District Superintendent of Schools at Capiz, and one of the veteran American educators in the Philippines, having served the Bureau of Education nearly 20 years, died this week of small pox at Iloilo. He left a wife and three children.

Although she may be injured for life and confined either to her bed or wheeled chair on account of partial paralysis of her lower limbs, Mrs. George Baillieu, wife of the manager of Llew Edwards, champion Australian pugilist, requested her husband to enter a plea for clemency in behalf of the Filipino chauffeur through whose gross negligence she was hurt when the Filipino's car crashed at high speed into the machine in which the Baillieus were riding, more than a month ago. The Municipal Court sentenced the chauffeur to two months' imprisonment and to pay an indemnity of 700 pesos and a fine of 100 pesos. Mrs. Baillieu made the request out of consideration for the family of the chauffeur, who are dependent upon him for support.

EX-COUNT'S INTENTIONS.

Ex-Count Otani Kozui, who had been in South China, arrived at Moji recently by the N. Y. K. Saikio Maru. Interviewed by press representatives, he stated that he intends to proceed to the Celebes, where he has coffee plantations and will stay there until October next. He also intends to start fisheries off the coast of Taiwan. He was in high spirits and dwelt upon various current subjects. Referring to the disturbances in Chosen, India and Egypt, the ex-Count stated these risings might be "compared with small fires after a conflagration, and similar disturbances would undoubtedly occur hereafter. On the Shantung question and the Peace Conference, he boldly stated that everything, after all, was a question of power and the strongest would always prove victorious. The ex-Count is to leave Moji for the Celebes on the 9th.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

MATINEE

TO-DAY

(Thursday), May 15th at 4.30 p.m.

and

TO-NIGHT

at 9.15 p.m.

THE BANVARD

AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

18 ARTISTES 18

MOSTLY GIRLS.

PRESENT

THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT

"OH, PAPA."

A SCREAMING FARCE WITH MUSIC.

FRIDAY,
May 16th &
SATURDAY,
May 17th.
Matinee & Night

"OFF TO THE FRONT."

PERFORMANCES

MATINEE:

SATURDAY, May 17th at 4.30 p.m.

Children Half Price.

POPULAR PRICES:—\$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

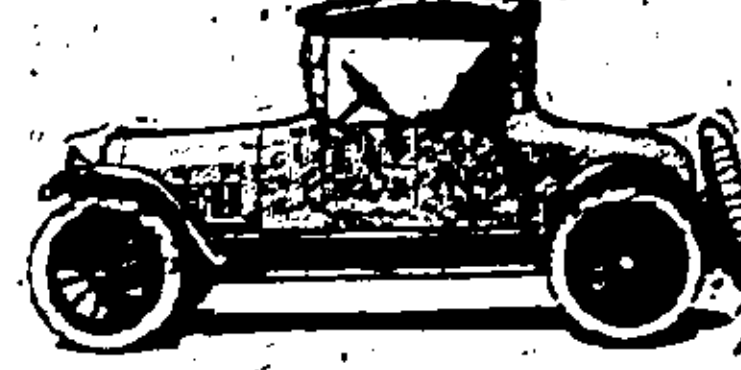
APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

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Sole Agents: **Studebaker** Tel. No. 1913.
THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 28, Des Vœux Rd. Central.
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A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

SUMMER REQUISITES.

Improved Talcum Powder

Lavender, Violet, Lilac, Carnation.
1 lb tins \$1.00

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion

The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts and \$1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder

Gives immediate relief.
50 cts and \$1.00 per tin.

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JUST RECEIVED BIG CONSIGNMENT OF DE TREY'S DENTAL GOODS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"TRANSMARINA" TRADING CO.

Hotel Mansions 3rd floor

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CHARTER MARKET.

It is reported in the Japanese papers that the charter market in Japan is becoming gradually firmer, evidently due to the optimistic prospect of marine transportation business. According to the latest returns, the following ships have already been chartered to different Japanese firms, as shown below:—

New Kawasaki steamer, 9,100 tons, for 3 months from May for round voyage to London, at ¥13, by Messrs. Suzuki.
Satsuma-maru, 1,350 tons, for 6 months from May (coasting), at ¥7, by O.S.K.
Wiel-maru, 4,000 tons, for 2 months from May (coasting), at ¥6.50, by M.B.K.
Hokkai-maru, 7,200 tons, for 6 months from May, for ocean voyaging, at ¥9, by Messrs. Matsudaya & Co.
Fukuju-maru, 2,350 tons, for 6 months from May (coasting), at ¥7.50, by Messrs. Yamamoto, Tokyo.
Tomi-maru, 1,100 tons, for 8 months from May (coasting), at ¥7, by the Dairen Steamer Co.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)
THE FUME QUESTION.

THE ITALIANS ENLIGHTENED.

Rome, April 30.
The Chamber was crowded and Signor Orlando was ovated on entering. He reviewed the discussions at Paris and mentioned that President Wilson on April 14th handed him a memorandum on the subject of the Italian claim. Signor Orlando's refusal to accept this, and the threat to leave the Conference, led to further conversations with a view to a compromise, which ended by the publication of President Wilson's manifesto. Signor Orlando said that Great Britain and France always most loyally acknowledged their pledge of honour to Italy. He described the accusation of imperialism against Italy as an insult and declared that the Italians did not display greed when billions were demanded for reparation or the divisions of the rich and vast territories in Asia and Africa were discussed, but their passion and energy were aroused when they heard the grievous cries of their brothers.

Signor Orlando continued that they appealed to the Allied peoples and Governments on the ground of blood-fellowship but not on the letter of the Treaty. They desired and were resolved that the alliance should not be broken up, that all the peoples who shed blood in common, especially the Americans who sacrificed themselves for the victory ideal, should continue loyal to the Allies. Hence the Italian Government solemnly declared that it was animated by a spirit of conciliation.

There were similar scenes of enthusiasm in the Senate, where Signor Orlando repeated the Chamber speech.

Signor Tittoni followed, saying that he hoped this imposing demonstration of national solidarity would make Italy's cause understood.

The Senate unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

Later.
The Chamber by 380 votes to 40 voted confidence in the Government after Signor Orlando's speech, amid most enthusiastic scenes.

LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

Libau, April 27.
The Baltic German troops who have been operating against the Bolsheviks have been brought back to Libau, ostensibly for rest. They have overthrown the Lithuanian Provisional Government. The coup d'état was carried out with the connivance of Von der Goltz, the German Generalissimo at Lutland. Replying to a protest by the Allies' representatives at Libau, Von der Goltz denied responsibility but has not taken steps to liberate the Lithuanian Cabinet members. It is pointed out that the necessity has hereby arisen for the enforcement of Clause XII of the Armistice Treaty.

Berlin, April 29.
Great Britain has demanded the restoration of the position of Libau as it existed before the coup d'état. The German Government, replying to the Allied protest, declared that the revolution was the work of the natives.

The *Zweifelsblatt* however represents it is a pan-German reactionary intrigue and most strongly condemns the coup d'état. It says that Germany needs peace, yet the affair is proof of the German policy of intrigues, which is still being played.

JAPAN AND RACIAL EQUALITY.

Tokyo, April 24.
A mass meeting passed a resolution urging Japan not to join the League of Nations if racial equality was not included in the Covenant.

FRANCE'S FRIENDSHIP TOWARDS ITALY.

Paris, April 30.
President Poincaré has sent a message to Italy in which he emphasised that the Franco-Italian unity during the war would remain during peace. Nothing would separate them. Any "cooling" of their friendship would be a catastrophe for civilisation.

NEW AMERICAN SUPER-DEADNIGHT LAUNCHED.

New York, April 30.
The super-Deadnight Tennessee, of 32,000 tons, has been launched. The total cost is estimated at \$15,000,000. She carries twelve 14-inch guns and burns oil exclusively. Her speed is 21 knots per hour.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

London, April 30.
In the House of Commons it was stated that the Government has appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the economic condition of agriculture, to ascertain how best to encourage agriculture, and enable payment of reasonable wages to labourers.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

COMMITTEE URGED TO REMAIN IN PARIS.

Amsterdam, April 28.
The International Socialist Conference has passed a resolution, opposing any peace conflicting with President Wilson's fourteen points. It recommended the sending of a Committee comprising of M. Branting, M. Hymann, Mr. Henderson and others to remain in Paris until the peace preliminaries have been signed. Owing to uneasiness caused by the decisions of the Paris Conference, the Committee has been charged to demand an interview with the Big Four.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

"Chinese Commercial News" Service.

FUTURE OF TSINGTAI.

ANGLO-FRENCH PREMIERS' GUARANTEE.

Shanghai, May 14.
Luk Tsing-cheong has telegraphed saying he has interviewed the British and French Premiers regarding the Shantung question, and they told him that they could guarantee that Shantung would be returned to China.

Luk Tsing-cheong then asked that a guarantee be included in the Treaty of Peace, but they said the Treaty was already fixed and could not be changed. Moreover, the Treaty requires the signature of the Five Big Powers only, and whether the small Powers will sign or not does not matter.

HOW THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE COLLAPSED.

Shanghai, May 14.
The Peace Conference had a formal meeting yesterday to discuss the question of Parliament, at which Tang Shao-yi proposed that the Conference should declare President Li Yuan-hung's Mandate issued on 13th June, sixth year dissolving Parliament, as null and void, to which Chu Kai-kim replied that the question of Parliament was the Conference's most important problem and that in order to settle the same, both sides must give a certain concession. Should any side adopt any extreme measure, it would be impossible to effect a settlement.

Finally Tang Shao-yi expressed his intention to resign and said he would ask the Military Government to appoint another person to take his place.

Chu Kai-kim tried very hard to persuade Tang to remain, but in vain. The meeting adjourned at one o'clock in the afternoon. It is reported that Chu Kai-kim will also resign.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Shanghai, May 14.
The Government has decided to appoint Tuan Xi-sui as Chief Commander on the north-eastern border of defence, with Chang Jik-jun as his assistant.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CUSTOMS OFFICER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Shameen, May 14.
Mr. L. G. Borgess, Assistant Examiner, Chinese Maritime Customs, died this afternoon at five o'clock. He drank a dose of prussic acid. Deceased had been employed in the Customs for eighteen years.

FOOD CONTROL IN THE STRAITS.

Singapore, May 13.
A Chinese shop has been fined \$5,000 for making false rice returns. The prices of flour have been fixed by the Food Bill which has passed all its readings.

MARTIAL LAW ENDED.

Singapore, May 13.
Martial law ceased at midnight on May 12.

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Allen

New Series 41

A CAR FOR GENERAL SERVICE

Business as well as social needs were given careful consideration in designing and building the new Allen.

The result is a car that is ideal where maximum year-round service is demanded.

The chassis of the standard Allen 41, has been proven through use by thousands of owners. And comfort and convenience are present in big measure in this model. A rotary switch on steering column controls the entire electric system.

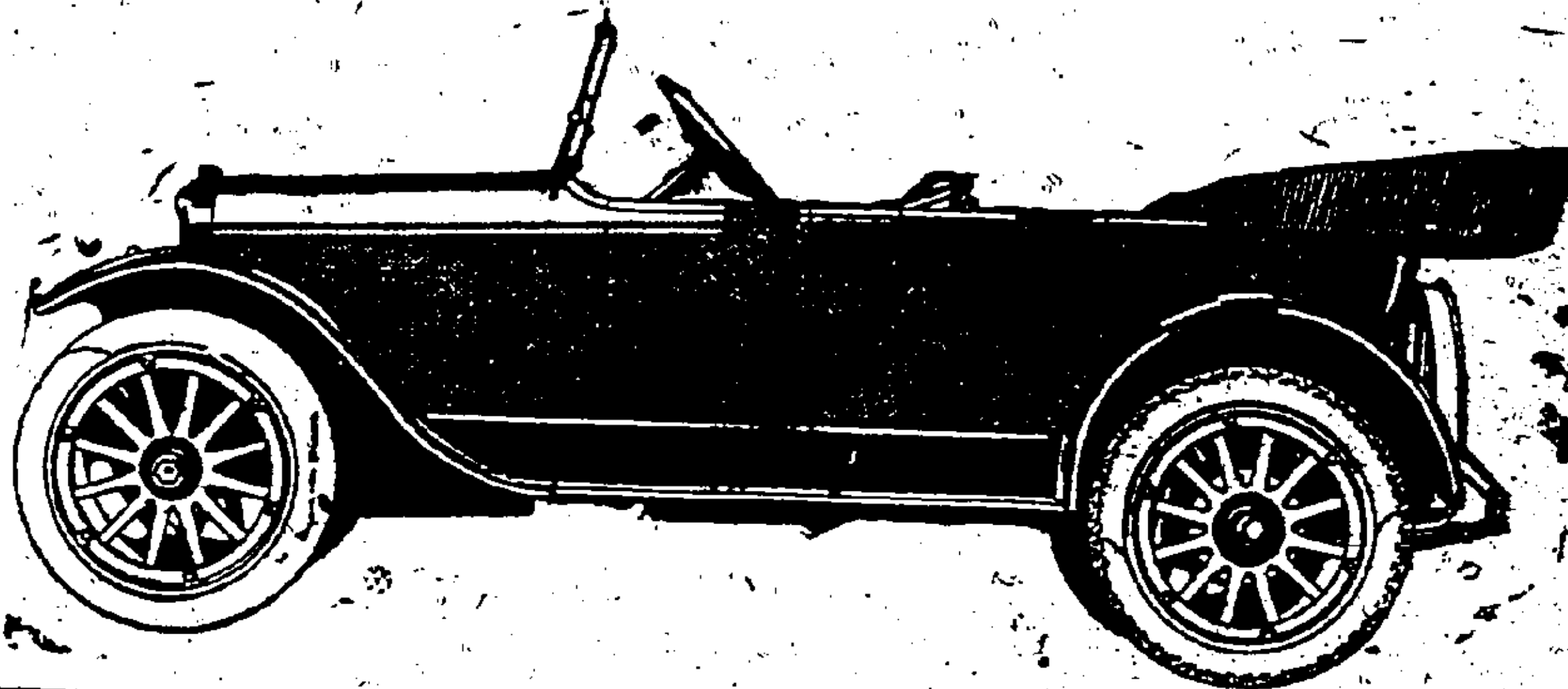
Fittings and body finish are of highest grade. The new Allen is as attractive as it is serviceable.

Many special features of this Car will interest you. Ask for a copy of the Allen Car Book or, better still, have us demonstrate.

The supply of Allen Cars is very limited. Orders must be placed promptly if delivery is to be assured.

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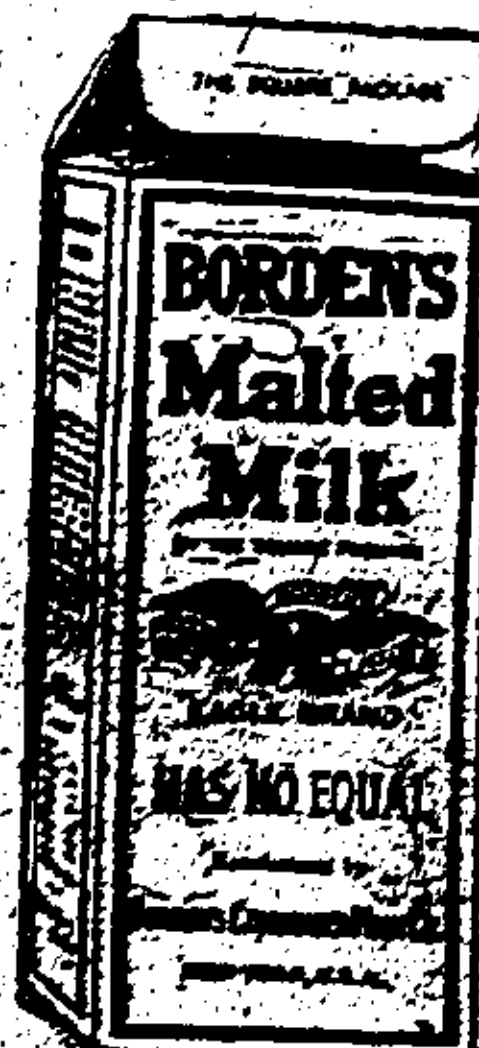
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BORDEN'S
Malted Milk

IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE

NOW IN STOCK
AT
ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

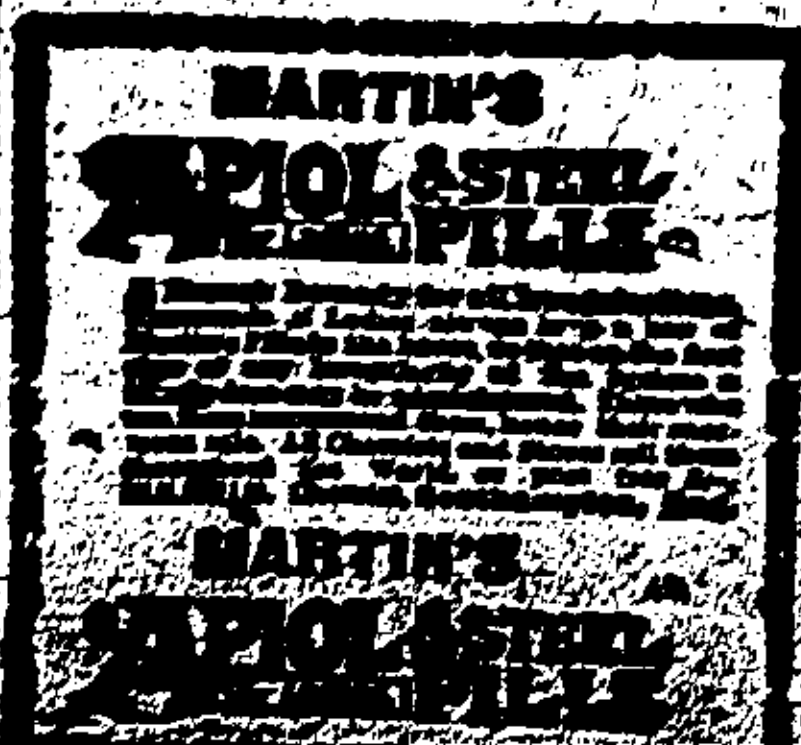
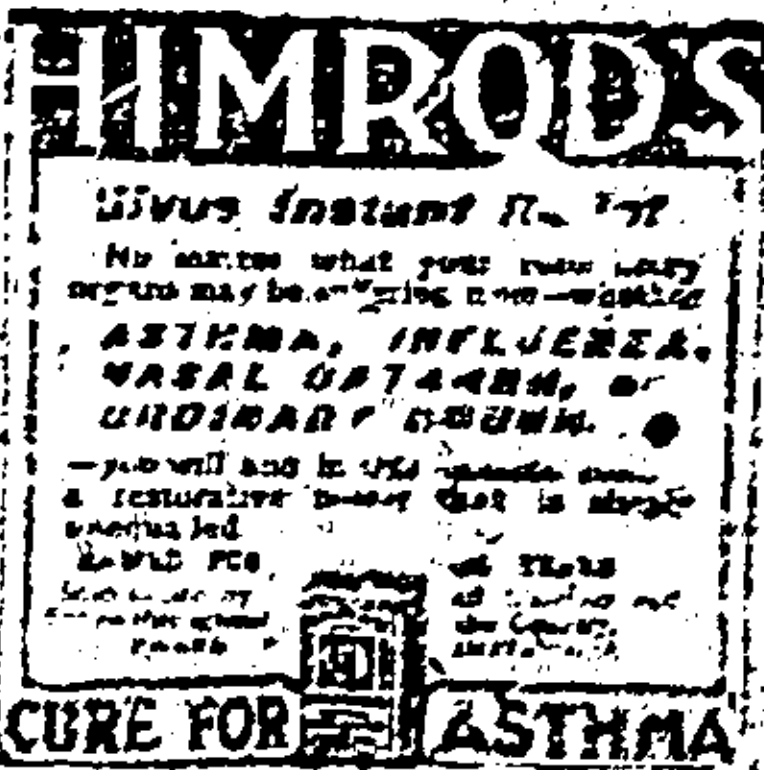
THE
BEST FOOD
FOR
BABIES
AND
INVALIDS



ASK
FOR THE
SQUARE
PACKAGE
TAKE
NO OTHER

"IT'S PURE, THAT'S SURE"

CONNELL BROS. & CO.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Rome, April 27.

Addressing the crowd at the station on his arrival, Signor Orlando, with tears in his eyes, said the demonstrations of the Italians in Paris and the popular demonstrations in Italy on his journey to Rome had proved that the Italian delegations had faithfully interpreted the will of the people. The situation was grave. Italy might be confronted with fresh and greater sacrifices and privation but Italy was greater than ever and was ready. Food supplies were failing, but Italy which had known hunger had never known dishonour. "Perhaps we shall find ourselves alone, but Italy must be united and have a single will. Italy won't perish." The speech was punctuated with cheers for America and Italy, "Down with Wilson" and cries of "We will face anything." General Diaz and Signor Barillas also spoke and were similarly acclaimed.

The crowd dragged the automobile containing the delegates and Mayor to the Quirinal forcing a way with difficulty through masses of people. Flowers were thrown from windows. A group of British officers at one point shouted "Vive the Italian Army." The crowd responded "Live Britain." It took two hours to traverse the short distance to the Quirinal where meanwhile there were enthusiastic scenes. Their Majesties were repeatedly called to the balcony and reappeared when the automobile arrived. Signor Orlando and General Diaz standing up in the car saluted. King Emmanuel responding. Signor Orlando and his companions went to the balcony. Ovarions continued at length. There were great demonstrations at Fiume, Trieste and Bologna on Friday protesting against the attempt to infringe Italy's right to Fiume and Dalmatia.

EGYPTIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Cairo, April 27.

The effect of General Allenby's proclamation is immediate. A great majority of Government employees have returned to work this morning, all more sober thinking. The Egyptians feel that moderation, whether in demands or agitation, will only lead to disappointment and disaster. The American recognition of the British protectorate has also acted as a cold douche to the extremists. That the very country responsible for the doctrine of self-determination of peoples, which is so completely and calamitously misunderstood in these eastern lands, should take the lead in recognising Britain's position in Egypt has brought home with added force the futility of their exaggerated aspirations.

AND A CONCESSION.

Reuter learns that the Government is considering a proposal to send a special mission to Egypt with Lord Milner at its head to report to the Home Government on questions concerning the constitution of the protectorate. It is not yet decided whether Lord Milner will go.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

Amsterdam, April 26.

The permanent Commission of the International Labour Socialist Conference recently held at Bern has begun its sittings. Delegates from Britain, Ireland, Russia, Sweden, France, Argentina, Denmark, Estonia and Belgium are present and delegates from twenty eight countries are announced as attending. The German delegates are arriving on April 28. The Commission considered a project for an International based upon the Trade Union, Socialist and comparative movements in all countries, and is expected to make a pronouncement on the Italian crisis.

SELF DETERMINATION.

London, April 25.

The Labourite, Mr. Thomas, speaking at Crewe, said President Wilson made an unprecedented appeal to the judgement of mankind. Those in authority had no right to determine the lives and destinies of millions regardless of their sentiments. It was true we were committed to Italy by secret treaty behind the backs of the people, but we were living in a different age from 1916. Self determination must be respected. Just as Italy, France and America contributed to the destruction of militarism they must find a solution to abolish war.

FLYING THE ATLANTIC.

Washington, April 27.

A naval seaplane in a trial flight accomplished 1,230 miles in twenty hours. It is estimated that twenty hours will be necessary for a seaplane to do the trans-Atlantic flight. Destroyers are now taking up appointed stations in the Atlantic.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

The Hague, April 27.

It is officially announced that all restrictions on the import into Holland of overseas goods are rescinded, so the Netherlands Oversea Trust is authorised to grant licenses for unlimited supplies of all goods except war material. Britain has thanked Holland for her valuable assistance in the repatriation of British war prisoners.

INTER-ALLIED ROWING.

Paris, April 28.

In the Inter-Allied rowing events the Eight resulted: 1, New Zealand; 2, America; 3, France; 4, Newfoundland.

SECRETARY TO THE LEAGUE.

London, April 29.

Sir James Eric Drummond has been appointed first Secretary General to the League of Nations.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BELGIUM.

London, April 28.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed special commissioner to assist in the reconstruction of Belgium.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AND THE PEACE TREATY.

Berlin, April 28.

The Prussian Minister for the Interior, Herr Seine, in the course of a truculent speech at Berlin, repudiated all attempts to persuade Germans that they must humiliate themselves because they were responsible for the war. He said the present Entente statesmen had become as mad in lust for power, in vanity and in lies as ever the former German rulers were.

Copenhagen, April 28.

It is reported from Berlin that the Foreign Office has received over a hundred telegrams from Missionary societies hoping the Peace Treaty will assure to German missionaries complete right of settlement and unhindered activity in the overseas possessions of all nations.

THE GERMAN TUMULT.

Berlin, April 25.

A message from Munich reports that a Spartacist soldier, dragged from hospital and killed Arcovally who assassinated Eisner. Ex-Minister of the Interior Auer, and ex-War Minister Roehsauter, who were wounded in the Diet, fled from hospital owing to their lives being threatened.

Berlin, April 28.

The military operations against the Munich Soviet Government begin to-day under the command of General Machl. The Bavarian Government announces that the Wurtemberg and other Imperial troops are participating in the operations. Martial law was proclaimed to-day throughout Bavaria. Government troops captured the town of Landshut from the Spartacists, while the latter advanced their lines from Munich along the rivers Wurm and Amper to Lakes Starnberg and Ammer. Government troops occupied the town hall and public buildings in Nuremberg.

Berlin, April 27.

From Nuremberg it is reported that it appears that Government troops occupied the public buildings owing to the discovery of an extensive and well-organized Communist plot against the Government. The Communist leader Doctor Schmidt was killed while resisting the authorities and two other Communists were arrested.

The strength of the Red Army at Munich is estimated at between thirty and sixty thousand, but the capable fighters are reckoned at twelve thousand, the balance being mercenary hangers on.

GERMAN DELEGATION COMPLAINS.

Paris, April 26.

The vanguard of the German delegates has arrived at Versailles and has already begun to complain of the lack of accommodation despite the sumptuous apartments assigned to them. They claim free access to the whole park of Versailles. The French refused pointing out that the facilities were most generous.

Versailles, April 25.

The second section of the German Peace Delegation which arrived here to-day consists of eighty seven members whereof thirty are women. It includes a commission for the reduction of armaments, also a commission for trade affairs comprising thirty three members, including sixteen women. The Delegation also includes a number of telephonists and telegraphists, a courier, doctor and hairdresser.

Paris, April 28.

Posters appealing to the population to maintain a worthy and calm attitude "during the peace negotiations" are being placarded in Versailles by order of the Municipality.

GERMAN NAVY A THING OF THE PAST.

London, April 27.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, inspected the German fleet at Scapa on Saturday. Speaking at lunch on the Admiralty tug Mr. Daniels emphasised that American naval men had brought back to America a spirit of friendship and fellowship with their brothers of the British Navy. He was most impressed at seeing the powerful German fleet at Scapa guarded by a few drifters. Germany would never again have a navy because it lacked courage.

NAVAL TUG SUNK.

Brussels, April 25.

The British naval tug Hughli sank off Newport. Twenty-two were drowned and ten rescued. The Hughli was carrying explosives for clearing Ostend channel. It is uncertain whether the mishap was due to explosion or stranding on a sand bank.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

Paris, April 29.

"Liberte" understands that the Foreign Ministers have settled the question of the release of German war prisoners, who will be gradually liberated after the signing of peace according as Germany contributed civilian workers for reconstruction work in France and Belgium.

HUNGARY AND THE ALLIES.

Berlin, April 27.

It is reported from Budapest that the Communists arrested hundreds of prominent Bourgeois who will be assassinated if Rumanian or Allied troops occupy Hungary. General Berthelot arrived at Hermannstad and issued a proclamation that the Allied armies will occupy Hungary and restore order.

BLIZZARD IN ENGLAND.

London, April 28.

England was swept by a terrific blizzard on Sunday. There were eight inches of snow in London. Trains and buses were partially paralysed. Thousands of telephone and telegraph wires are down. Heavy damage to crops and live stock is feared.

MR. GOMPEKERS INJURED.

New York, April 28.

Mr. Samuel Gompers was thrown out of a motor car and fractured some ribs.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Sayonggiapong, fourth story Pingtia Central Market, from Amoy.
Sweekee Co., Canton Road, from Amoy.
c/o Onwantenpan Tsushoyok, from Osaka.
Yeechoong, from Kobe.
Masakata Nakano, c/o N.Y.K. 3, King's Building, from Yokio.
Satahakupan Hee Mingkee West Camp, from Tokio.
Winghingloo, from K be.
Paul Loving, Passenger Tanyo Maru, from Yokohama.
Chahssun, from Kobe.
Ashang, from San Francisco.
Yanhingloong Central, from Yokohama.
Chinmeisang Chungfung, from Shanghai.
Gallop, American Consul, from Kobe.
Hingwui, from Shanghai.
Lilyeunsi No. 28, Yilitin Street, from Peking.

T. KRING.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Ashang, from San Francisco.
Harpers, from Shanghai.
Hore Whitehouse, from Shanghai.
J. Voorendink c/o Dutch Consulate, from Sraravenleage.
Lain, from New York.
Mask, Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

T. W. STANWY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1919.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SEARCH FOR OIL AT HOME.

The quest for oil in the United Kingdom, which the Petroleum Development Company undertook some time ago on behalf of the Government, is said to be meeting with encouraging success. Borings have been started in Derbyshire at Hardstoft, Brimington, Renishaw and Codnor Park, and others are projected in Staffordshire. At Hardstoft much water has been met with, which has delayed progress, but several "gushes" of gas have been encountered which are associated with the presence of oil. At Brimington, however, where the boring is at the summit of the anticlinal, although it has not reached the depth of that at Hardstoft, the strata penetrated is 700-ft. deeper, and here, following repeated "gushes" of gas, the first traces of oil have been encountered. It is of the rough character known as "farmers' oil," but gives off an odour of paraffin, and great hopes are now held out that the true mineral oil will shortly be tapped in good quantity.

THE COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Shanghai Coal Market Report of May 8, states:—Japan Coal.—This market has been very quiet during the past fortnight and there has been no business done of any kind, neither is there much chance of any new business coming to pass for the next month or two until the silk flatware re-open, when it is expected that a certain amount of demand will spring up and we hope then to see a little more "life" in this market. The market in Japan continues in the same state as when last writing. Fushun Coal.—No change. Kaiping Coal.—This market has ruled quiet but firm during the past fortnight. Although coal has been taken regularly under contract, there is little new business to report. Prices in the North are very firm, owing to large exports to Japan and the demand for better grades exceeds the supply.

A HUGE MOTOR.

An electric motor, said to be the largest in the world, has recently undergone its trials at the Stafford works of Siemens Brothers. It is a direct current machine of 20,000 horse-power and is to be used in driving a rolling mill. Practically, the machine consists of three separate motors on one shaft and weighs about 300 tons. The current used is supplied to it at 440 volts.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

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Linotype & Machinery Ltd.
Pulsonester Engineering Co., Ltd.
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